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PRICE TWO CENTS.

Educators Today Enliven the Campaign for Presidency

PROVIDING OF SCHOOL BOOKS FOR PUPILS IS PRIZE MUCH SOUGHT

Purchase for 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 Children Annually Results in Rivalry Among U. S. Publishers.

PRODUCTION COSTLY

Some States "Adopt" Set and Struggle to Secure Such Orders Makes Salesmanship Very Keen.

The privilege of providing books for the school children of a state, a county, or even of a municipality is a rich prize, and in the struggle for the manifold prizes of this sort that dangle before the eyes of the school-book trade there have been developed publishing houses of almost baronial wealth and power.

To the uninitiated it might seem as if the production and purveying of school books was almost a scholastic pursuit, one to be followed by literary recluses toiling in an academic atmosphere, their handiwork to be brought to the attention of comprehending and appreciative educators by erudite representatives—perhaps merely by catalogue—with methods free from commercial chicanery or business unbecomings.

To any one entertaining such views, therefore, it must be a surprise that the campaign for the privilege of supplying the annual text-book needs of the 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 school children of the United States is waged with the same vigor and intensity—sometimes even with the acrimony—that characterizes the rivalries of the gigantic corporations that deal in the coarse necessities of life.

That one publishing concern has been exiled from one of the greatest states of the Union by an appeal to the same law that has invoked against a gigantic oil company, is one of the responses that greets one who ventures to inquire if there is such a thing as a "school-book trust." Nevertheless, it would be far from correct to assume that there is any "corner" in text-books. There are upward of 200 houses publishing books which are used for school purposes, and of these there are a number which publish nothing else, and each one of this number has evolved one or more series of texts which are regarded as standard throughout the educational circles of the entire country.

The exigencies of school-book selling have called forth all the wiles of salesmanship, and it is no exaggeration to say that some of the incidents that have arisen from the competition between agents for rival book concerns would furnish the plot for many an interesting work of fiction. It is stated that certain of these publishing concerns are so "strong" in certain localities that their rivals are compelled to recognize the impossibility, temporarily at least, of encroaching upon their preserves, speaking of these localities—in some cases whole counties or even states—as being owned by the rival houses. It is remarked with considerable satisfaction, however, that methods of securing "adoptions" by local or state authorities have undergone a process of refinement, and are not open to the criticisms that they were a number of years ago.

A distinctly good feature of this competition is that it has changed the character of the text-books of the country wonderfully. So rapidly has the evolutionary process gone on that some books that were considered authorities 15 years ago would not receive the slightest consideration today, even in communities where the most lax conditions prevail in educational affairs. Really remarkable sums have been spent in bringing modern text-books up to a high standard of excellence. Illustration has become a feature of modern school books, nearly as important as the text itself, and both are revised with frequency and with the utmost care to bring them down to date. The artistic illustrations of a modern geography, for example, offer a strong contrast to the crudities that did duty in the text-books of this description a generation ago. One prominent firm of publishers spent a number of hundreds of thousands of dollars on the plates for a single work, whereas a few hundreds will illustrate a popular novel of the "best seller" variety admirably. Wood engravings figure extensively in the school books, and wood engravings are highly expensive to make.

Scholarship and editorship of high order are as essential to the production of acceptable text-books as business management and adroit salesmanship are to getting them into use. Besides the small army of men in the field, the great school-book publishing houses maintain large, efficient and costly editorial departments, numbering among

(Continued on Page Four, Column Six.)

Today's Program Shown at Glance With Places of Department Meetings

At 9:30 a. m.
National council, Old South church.
Elementary, South Congregational church.
Secondary, Central Congregational church.
Normal, Second church.
Manual training, Arlington Street church.
Music department (round table session) at New England Conservatory.
Science instruction, Huntington hall.
School administration, normal art school.
Special education, First Baptist church.
School patrons, Trinity parish house.
Rural and agricultural, Jacob Sleeper hall.
At 2 p. m.
Home Economics Society, 30 Trinity place.
At 2:30 p. m.
Agricultural teachers at Jacob Sleeper hall.
Moral education board at Walker building.
At 8 p. m.
General session, Tremont Temple.

NEW ENGLAND TODAY GETS TWO MILLIONS TO BETTER HARBORS

The war department engineers in New England have had placed to their credit today the sum of about \$2,000,000 to be used for making the river and harbor improvements in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, authorized by the last Congress. Within two months there will be a number of the contracts actually in process of construction, possibly including the Provincetown harbor of refuge.

Among the improvement projects in Massachusetts are the building of a harbor of refuge at Provincetown; improvements in the harbors of Lynn, Gloucester, Fall River, Newburyport, Plymouth, New Bedford, Burlington and St. Albans, Vt. The Mystic river is also to be dredged for a 30-foot channel.

By far the most important project is the Provincetown harbor of refuge. For years this plan has been discussed, but it was the determined effort put forth by Lieut.-Col. Edward Burr, former engineer, that secured the money from the last Congress. The project is practically in shape to have the specifications printed and this will be among the first improvements to be contracted for. Col. Frederic V. Abbott, the local army engineer, who will have charge of the work, realizes the importance of getting the work under way at once.

At Sandy Bay contractors are now working on a harbor of refuge. The sum of \$100,000 is allotted to continue this work.

Sums allotted for other Massachusetts harbor projects are: To remove rocks and do dredging in Gloucester harbor, \$25,000; to widen the channel in Lynn harbor to 300 feet wide and 15 feet deep, \$60,000; extension of the north jetty, Newburyport harbor, \$50,000; to further improve the breakwater in Plymouth harbor, \$10,000; for the maintenance of improvements in Boston harbor, \$25,000; deepen Fall River harbor, \$45,000; deepen Nantucket harbor, \$50,000; extending and deepening channel in New Bedford and Fair Haven channels, \$50,000. For Massachusetts river improvements sums are allotted as follows: To dredge a 30-foot channel in the Mystic river, \$75,000; clearing rocks from Merrimack river, \$10,000; Taunton and Weymouth Back river, \$50,000 each. In Maine Lieut.-Col. George Zinn, army engineer at Portland, has been authorized to spend \$330,500.

Colonel Abbott will expend \$39,000 in the administration of lighthouse duties.

ATTENDANCE TODAY LESS THAN EXPECTED BY MANY THOUSANDS

The attendance today at the education convention has not increased so decidedly as was expected, owing, it is said, to the fact that some railroads have not made concessions to the teachers. The number of members and delegates present, it is estimated, does not exceed 30,000. It was thought 50,000 would be here by today.

The national council of education concluded its sessions this forenoon, and departmental sessions are in progress all day, including a round table conference of school patrons this morning.

BOSTON SOCIETY GETS BEQUEST.
The American Baptist Missionary Union of this city is to receive \$5000 by the will of Samuel A. Crozer, the millionaire manufacturer of Chester, Pa.

USHERS FOR THE BIG RECEPTION



MEMBERS OF BOSTON ELEMENTARY TEACHERS CLUB WHO WILL ASSIST THURSDAY EVENING. AT HOTEL SOMERSET.

Left to right, first row (seated), Edith J. Jones, Anna Corgan, Athelton Brandt, Mary T. Laughlin; second row, Mabel Neal, Gertrude B. Sanderson, Mary F. Finneran, Katherine Leahy, Mrs. J. A. Nelson, Ellen G. Garraghan, Theresa Dacey, Elvira Harvey; third row, Mary L. Higgins, Marion E. Hood, Mary M. Crain, Eileen Tewksbury, Katherine C. McDonnell; fourth row, Anna B. O'Hara, Anna E. McDonough, Fannie B. Sanderson, May F. Montrose, Mary E. Donnelly, Hazel B. Gore, Alice G. Lincoln, Frances W. Weeks.

MR. ROOSEVELT PUTS A SEAL OF DENIAL ON POINDEXTER REPORT

NEW YORK—Colonel Roosevelt made this statement at the office of the Outlook shortly after his arrival there today:

"Mr. Roosevelt will see very many senators, congressmen, assemblymen and other public officers representing all phases of public opinion. He declines to be responsible for any statements excepting those which he himself makes. Mr. Roosevelt has said nothing and intends to say nothing as to any contest for a nomination."

Adding to his formal statement the colonel said:

"In regard to the conference that Mr. Poindexter and I had yesterday, will say that I was pleased to find that his past record in regard to conservation and similar subjects was in hearty accord with mine. I did not express or represent to him any opinions regarding his senatorial nomination and Mr. Poindexter did not ask me for any."

"I do not believe that Mr. Poindexter is responsible for the statements that appear in this morning's papers, except as I have indicated."

"We did not go over the political situation in the Northwest nor did we touch upon the Ballinger affair."

Mr. Roosevelt promised a delegation of the Pittsburgh civic commission that he would attend a public meeting there early next fall. He will speak on some civic subject relative to Pittsburgh.

Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., will call upon the colonel tomorrow at Sagamore hill. Colonel Roosevelt expects the following visitors next week: Senator Beveridge of Indiana, Governor Hughes of New York, William Barnes, Jr., and Speaker Wadsworth.

After writing a few editorials, the former President returned to Sagamore hill.

BACK BAY SEWER PROTEST IS FILED

Mayor Fitzgerald today took up with the sewer department a protest received from citizens of the Back Bay against the proposed institution of a system of siphon sewers in connection with the building of the Riverbank subway.

The petition is signed by Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Robert Homans and Gordon Abbott, who claim that the siphon system will cause a return to the old trouble of flooding of cellars. The mayor is inclined to agree with them, it is said.

BIG BOND THEFT IN NEW YORK.
NEW YORK—The grand jury and District Attorney Whitman are today investigating the alleged theft of \$400,000 worth of railroad bonds from the safe deposit vaults of the Carnegie Trust Company. The bonds, which are said to have been Southern Railway issues, are understood to have been sold on the street by a firm of stock brokers.

PRESIDENT ENJOYS HIS FIRST REAL DAY OF VACATION TODAY

BEVERLY, Mass.—"President Taft is enjoying his vacation. Do not disturb him."

This sign might be hung up at the executive offices and at the entrance of the Burgess point estate did not indications today make it look as if it would not be necessary. Our 90,000,000 citizens seem agreed that the President is just as much entitled to 10 days' seclusion as is the ordinary citizen. His first real vacation day began this morning.

Rudolph Forster is in charge of the executive offices while Secretary Norton is on his vacation. Today E. C. Peasley of Washington arrived here to assist Wire Chief Smithers, who has charge of the service at Beverly.

President Taft played a rubber game of golf with John Hays Hammond and Captain Butt at Myopia today. Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen were in town shopping this morning and Robert is working on his boat at Danvers.

The secretary of the interior had a three-hour conference with President Taft Tuesday afternoon on reclamation work for the summer. Incidentally he made arrangements to drop from the government payrolls Frederick H. Newell, director of the reclamation service.

Discuss Possible Nominees For the Chief Justiceship

President Taft thus far has been non-committal on the subject of the filling of the supreme court chief-justiceship, but there are good reasons for the belief that Governor Hughes of New York is among those most prominent in his regard as eligible for the position.

Most prominent among the possibilities besides Mr. Hughes are Secretary of State Philander C. Knox, Henry M. Hoyt, counselor of the state department; Lloyd M. Bowers, solicitor-general of the United States, and George Woodward Wickersham, the attorney-general. All of these are Republicans, and all are at present holding high offices under Mr. Taft's administration.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER BACK HOME AGAIN

CLEVELAND—John D. Rockefeller came "home" today to Forest Hill for the summer. Mr. Rockefeller was accompanied by half a score of servants. Mrs. Rockefeller, her sister, Mrs. Mary Spellman and several friends were in the car as well as Mr. Rockefeller's secretary.

The Standard Oil magnate and his party left in automobiles for Forest Hill. Mr. Rockefeller said he was glad to be back in Cleveland after seven months' absence.

SECONDARY SECTION OPENS WITH CUTTING OF COURSES AS TOPIC

The first session of the department of secondary education of the N. E. A. opened at 9:30 o'clock today in the Central Congregational church, Berkeley and Newbury streets, before a large audience. W. H. Bartholomew of Louisville is the vice-president and Ellis U. Graff of Omaha, Neb., the secretary.

President David MacKenzie, principal of the Central high school of Detroit, was unable to attend the meeting, and the first speech on the schedule was necessarily changed and William McAndrew, principal of the Washington Irving high school, New York city, who was scheduled to speak third, spoke first.

The practicability of eliminating the studies in the high schools today that are necessary to admit a scholar to a college and giving him instead the benefit of a study that will prove to be of practical use to him later in life was thoroughly discussed.

The speech of William R. Lasher proved popular and received much applause.

William R. Lasher Speaks on School Organizations

On the subject of "School Activities" William R. Lasher of Erasmus Hall high school, Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke in part as follows before the department of secondary education:

"In bringing together the large number of pupils that constitute the attendance of the ordinary urban high school, the conditions for a great deal of student activity are of necessity created. Boys and girls of the high school delight in forming clubs and, as a consequence, organizations, some social or semi-social, some athletic, and some scholastic, spring up in large numbers."

"The control and direction of athletics is now quite generally recognized as a school function; but toward the many other forms of student activity school authorities assume various attitudes. Some authorities are in general hostile, others allow these activities to go their own ways with little or no direction or interference. Still others, but they are few in number, actively encourage and support them in all their legitimate phases."

"It has been the policy of Erasmus Hall to welcome every organization that arises among its pupils, provided that the purpose for which such organization exists is a good one."

"Toward all of these the principal has assumed a uniform attitude of approval and encouragement, the main restriction imposed being that each organization must secure some member of the faculty to be responsible in a general way for seeing that the affairs of the organization are conducted in a proper manner."

"The work of student organizations properly conducted gives vitality to the

(Continued on Page Five, Column Two.)

NEW RIVALS TO MRS. YOUNG ARE BEING MENTIONED ON EVE OF ASSOCIATION'S ELECTION

NATIONAL EDUCATION DELEGATES ATTEND FIFTEEN MEETINGS

Excursions and Harvard Reception on This Afternoon's Program—Visit to Lowell House.

ADDRESSES OF DAY

President of Harvard to Be Speaker at General Session Tonight—Old Art Museum Activity.

A SURVEY OF THE BIG THINGS.

This afternoon the campaign for election of president of the National Education Association enters upon its last day. The great social event of the week is the reception to the teachers held at the Harvard medical school this afternoon.

A trolley excursion to the Boston Teachers Club home at North Andover, and a trip to Elmwood, the home of James Russell Lowell, take place this afternoon.

President Joyner's utterances on the necessity of coordinating cultural and industrial education have attracted wide attention and comment among the educators.

Today's activities embrace 15 meetings for consideration of professional problems, aside from the social gatherings. A reception will be given in honor of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young this evening at the Brunswick by the Interborough Women Teachers Association of New York city.

President Lowell of Harvard addresses the general session in Tremont Temple this evening.

Nomination committee meets tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Election of officers of N. E. A. tomorrow at noon.

The reception from 8:30 to 11 o'clock tomorrow evening at the Hotel Somerset, given by the Boston Elementary Teachers Club to the officers of the N. E. A., 100 college presidents, 46 state and city superintendents of education and the local organization of the convention will be one of the big social events of the National Education Association convention.

Invitations have been issued to President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt, Gov. W. W. Kitchin of North Carolina, Gov. Eben S. Draper of this commonwealth, Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, President A. Lawrence Lowell and President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, Archbishop William H. O'Connell, Bishop William Lawrence, Rabbi Eichler, Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of schools of Boston; members of the Boston school board, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young and Miss Margaret Haley of Chicago.

Miss Katherine E. Lacey, vice-president of the Boston Elementary Teachers Club, is chairman of the general committee of arrangements.

The rooms at the Hotel Somerset are to be decorated and electrical effects will be a part of the scheme. Special cards of invitation will be required for admission, and about 1500 persons are expected to be present.

The patronesses will be Mrs. Eben S. Draper, Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Abbott Lawrence Lowell, Mrs. Charles W. Eliot, Mrs. Stratton D. Brooks, Mrs. David Snedden, Mrs. David A. Ellis, Mrs. James P. Magenis, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Miss Sarah L. Arnold, Mrs. John L. Bates, Miss Katherine Conway, Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly, Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Emily Fifield, Mrs. Quincy Shaw, Mrs. T. B. Fitzpatrick, Miss Mary E. Perkins, Mrs. James J. Storrow and Mrs. Roger Wolcott.

At the reception the large corps of young women ushers will be quite a striking feature. There will be two groups, the first a group who will conduct the guests to the receiving line and the second group to lead them to the refreshment room and do all in their power to make them comfortable and at home.

Miss Mary F. Finneran and Mrs. Joannette A. Nelson have charge of the decorations for the reception, and A. T. Stewart is in charge of the arrangements for the music for the evening.

Further details of the N. E. A. convention may be found on pages 4, 5, 6, 7, 10.

VOTING WILL START TOMORROW AT NOON AT NEW OLD SOUTH

Opposition to Superintendent of Chicago's Public Schools Prepares to Fight for Man From Middle West.

CONTEST IS STRONG

Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh of Philadelphia and Z. X. Snyder of Denver Are Mentioned for High Honor.

Carroll G. Pearce, superintendent of schools of Milwaukee, today assumed an active part in the campaign for the presidency of the National Education Association in behalf of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago, and from now until the time when the president is named tomorrow there is an avowed contest on between the independents represented by Mrs. Young and the other faction of the association opposed to her.

Mr. Pearce assuming the leadership with Miss Margaret Haley of Chicago has resulted in a great advantage to Mrs. Young no less than seven state delegations having been added to her roll since early today. The latest delegations to come to her support are Indiana, Nebraska, Delaware, Louisiana, Georgia, Kansas and Wyoming, with the possibility of Florida and Kentucky joining the procession. This makes 15 states favoring the candidacy of Mrs. Young.

The fight this year is expected to determine whether the independent faction or the so-called "ring" shall dominate the affairs of the National Education Association. The absence of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who, it is asserted, has been the leader of the so-called "ring," gives the independents some advantage, it is said. President Joyner of North Carolina is understood to be with Mrs. Young and will deliver the North Carolina delegation to her.

President Joyner was elected last year as the representative of the independents against Ben Blewitt, superintendent of schools of St. Louis, and it is conceded that President Joyner will throw his force to Mrs. Young.

As a result of the extraordinary activity exhibited by the Young forces today, the opposition; it is said, will tonight decide on a solitary candidate to oppose Mrs. Young. This will lie between Messrs. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, Snyder of Colorado and Blewitt of St. Louis.

Mrs. Young's supporters are keeping at work and declare that the contest will be carried to the convention if their candidate is defeated in the meeting of the nomination committee.

Every effort will be made by the opposition to Mrs. Young to prevent her supporters in the nominating committee from presenting a minority report and thus placing her name before the convention, and the opposition believes it will be able to accomplish its point.

Interest in the session work of the National Education Association, although keen, is overshadowed today by the interest in the political campaign for the presidency of the organization. The last 24 hours of the campaign has been well covered upon, for at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning the nominating committee meets to select a ticket, and this will be followed upon by the active members of the association at noon tomorrow in the New Old South church.

While the adherents of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young have come to the convention in full confidence, the booms of several other candidates have grown apace and today are considered formidable, especially as there is a well-defined impression that two of the candidates will merge their forces at the eleventh hour, if necessary to carry the day.

The opposition to Mrs. Young is grooming in particular two prominent candidates, one of whom is said will be agreed upon to defeat her. Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of the public schools of Philadelphia, is the leading man of the two mentioned, the other being Z. X. Snyder of Denver, principal of the Colorado State Normal school at Greeley.

As the forces are now lined up the Pennsylvania delegation which is behind the Brumbaugh candidacy will make an attempt to give him the advantage over Mr. Snyder, but if this is found unwise they will gladly compromise with the westerners and select the other candidate.

The report that United States Commissioner of Education Elmer E. Brown

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO—THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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The Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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Name.....

Street.....

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Write your advertisement on this blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

Norwegians Present Beautiful Villa to King and Queen

(Special to The Monitor.)

CHRISTIANIA—King Haakon and Queen Maud have just been presented with the coronation gift of the people of Norway. This gift consists of a beautiful villa, built in the old Norwegian style, on the top of the wooded hill, known as Voksenkollen, in the immediate vicinity of Christiania, and enjoying a magnificent view of the Christiania fjord.

It was in the spring of 1906 that a committee of 40 prominent men of Christiania appealed to the Norwegian people to contribute to this gift. "At this coronation," the message ran, "the restoration of old Norway is completed, and Norwegian hearts are filled with gratitude for what is accomplished and with hopes for the future. Let us then, young and old, each according to his means, give a visible token of these feelings through a gift from the whole unanimous people to our dynasty, elected by the people." The message was readily listened to. From all parts of the country there came contributions, great and small. Contributions came also from the Norwegians abroad, from the far ends of the world, visible proofs of the joy and pride that filled every Norwegian heart, and proofs of affection and goodwill toward the newly chosen royal family. The total amount received was 210,403 kroner. It came in sums, sometimes as small as the penny of the poorest countryman, and every penny of it, including the interest, which brought the total sum to



(Photo by O. Vaering.)

NORWAY'S CORONATION GIFT.

People's present to their rulers is built in old Norwegian style.

226,311 kroner, was expended on the erection of the villa.

Eighty maal, 16 acres, of ground were bought, and the committee invited the architects of the country to send in drawings for the house. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Kr. Biong of Christiania, who was entrusted with the erection of the villa.

In the autumn of 1907 the work on the foundations was begun, as was also that of the formation of the lake and the reservoir. Just a year later the erection of the house itself was under-

taken. The rooms, as finished, are essentially comfortable, the coloring being soft and harmonious. Everything in the building is of the finest quality, the pines were selected with the utmost care, and the workmanship, in particular the carving, is of the most perfect description available.

It is thought that the villa will be made use of chiefly in the winter, as at its very doors there is the best opportunity for ski-running imaginable, and the royal family are particularly fond of this amusement.

TURKISH MISSION CHIEF GUESTS AT BANQUET IN PARIS

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS—As has already been mentioned, a Turkish military and commercial mission is now paying a visit to France. The members of the mission were recently the chief guests at a banquet given by the Franco-Ottoman League, which exists for the purpose of developing economic relations between France and Turkey. In addition to the members of the Turkish mission, the guests included the French minister for foreign affairs, M. Pichon, the Turkish ambassador, General Brun, minister of war, M. Coehery, minister of finance, and others.

In the course of a speech delivered by M. Pichon, he said that he was glad to be able to avail himself of this opportunity of expressing to the Turkish mission the good wishes and sympathies of the government of the republic. He said that Turkey was looking for all that it was possible to adapt to Turkish civilization, in the democratic and pacific civilization of France. France, he said, had faith in the future of Turkey, and they would find in France friends who were confident that in promoting the prosperity of Turkey they were acting in the interests of peace.

BRITON MAKES SUCCESSFUL FLIGHTS IN NEW BIPLANE

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—An English airman accomplished two very successful flights recently on a new biplane manufactured by Messrs. Short and fitted with a 60-horsepower E. N. V. engine. Starting from Eastchurch, Mr. Grace flew over the surrounding country and caught sight of the war vessels anchored in the Medway about six miles away. After describing some evolutions and planning from a height of several hundred feet, he landed close to his aeroplane shed. On the following morning, Mr. Grace again piloted his biplane over a distance of some 30 miles, which he covered in about three-quarters of an hour. It had been his original intention to meet some friends at Leydown, but once in the air he altered his plans and steered direct for Sheerness where he circled round the battleships anchored in the Medway. His accomplishment was greeted with cheers from the crews of the war vessels, and returning eventually to the aerodrome, he alighted with the greatest ease.

Armstrong Drexel has been awarded the airman's certificate by the Royal Aero Club. Mr. Drexel accomplished the three necessary flights between Beaulieu and Brockhurst in the New Forest, rising on one occasion to a height of 1070 feet. Another time Mr. Drexel stopped the 60-horsepower

Gnome engine of his Bleriot monoplane, and planned to earth from a height estimated to be about 1000 feet.

BERLIN—It is announced that a preliminary expedition for the purpose of making examinations preparatory to the starting of the airship voyage to the Arctic regions is soon to take place. It is proposed to undertake the latter trip in a Zeppelin dirigible. The members of this preliminary expedition are expected to start from Kiel soon for Spitzbergen, where they will transfer to the Norwegian ice steamer Phoenix, in which they will make excursions into the Arctic circle. It is announced that Count Zeppelin, Professor Hergesell and Herr von Friedlander will be included among the members of this expedition.

BRUSSELS—The German airship Clouth has just accomplished a very successful flight from Cologne to Brussels. The distance of about 125 miles was covered in just under 5½ hours. While passing over Etterbeek in the neighborhood of Brussels the commander of the airship dropped a message asking for assistance in landing. The message was received by some soldiers who were engaged in some military exercises in the barracks yard below. After a flight over Brussels a satisfactory descent was made. It is understood that the air vessel will carry out a series of evolutions over the exhibition before returning to Cologne.

ALL-FOR-IRELAND LEAGUE IS MAKING STEADY PROGRESS

DUBLIN—One of the most interesting features of the next general election will be the amount of support accorded to the candidates of the All-for-Ireland League. Indications are not lacking that the influence of this organization is steadily extending its borders, and not the least remarkable sign of this comes from County Mayo, once the stronghold of Mr. Dillon himself. At the last election South Mayo was carried by an Independent Nationalist, John O'Donnell, an adherent of Mr. O'Brien, while North Mayo was only retained for the official Nationalist party by a majority of 40. Now the news comes that Mr. O'Brien has been invited to go down to Crossmolina and start the new branch of the All-for-Ireland League in that place. The importance of this lies in the fact that it has been insisted that the O'Brien influence is confined to Cork and its neighborhood. The gradual spilling of Mr. Dillon's influence in Mayo is a reply to this, for Mr. Dillon is probably the shadow behind the throne of Mr. Redmond. The new league seems to be making steady progress and that it will add to the number of Mr. O'Brien's adherents at the next general election seems to be beyond question.

LORD SELBORNE SAYS AFRICA MUST BE GOVERNED BY WHITES

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Lord Selborne has just arrived in England, and before leaving South Africa, the high commissioner forwarded a letter to the "State of South Africa," in which he gave his views on the question of the native problem in South Africa. The position taken up by Lord Selborne at that time with regard to the franchise was, he declared, "equal rights for all civilized men," the formula of Cecil Rhodes. In reply to the question as to whether, under his plan, the number of civilized native voters might not in time exceed the number of voters of European descent, Lord Selborne points out that for many years the number of native voters under the civilization test would be very small compared to the number of voters of European descent. This statement he makes merely as an expression of opinion, adding that he might eventually found to be wrong.

By way of an answer to the question as to how he would deal with the situation in the event of, under a civilization test, the number of native voters tending to outnumber those of European descent, he said that Africa must be ruled by voters of European descent, and the political influence of the civilized native cannot be allowed to preponderate in the government of South Africa. Lord Selborne would, therefore, grant the privilege of franchise to civilized natives, but he is averse to allowing the political opinions of those natives to preponderate by mere force of numbers.

Three methods he points out have been suggested for dealing with the difficulty; a method of special representation, on the New Zealand model; a modification of that plan, whereby special representation would hold good in the Senate, but not in the House of Assembly; or the giving of a fractional vote and not a whole vote to future native voters, a plan proposed by Sir Matthew Nathan when Governor of Natal, whereby it would take a given number of votes to count as much for the

return of a member as the vote of one voter of European descent. Each of these plans, he maintains, would avert the danger of political domination by native voters, "which is the constant theme of those who desire to refuse to the native all political privileges, of being straightforward to the native, and of continuing to assure to them the realization of their essential need—a political outlet for the expression of their opinion."

Lord Selborne considers that the question of the native franchise will be for some time a burning question among South Africans. The greatest thing, he maintains, is to give the natives "of every degree of barbarism or of civilization, a constitutional opportunity of airing their grievances, of stating their case, or letting the white ruler know where the legislative shoe, which he has made, really pinches the black man."

Lord Selborne further hopes that a strong native affairs department will be established in United South Africa.

GERMANS WILL VISIT BRUSSELS

(Special to The Monitor.)

BRUSSELS—It is announced that two members of the German government, Herr Delbrück, minister of state for the interior, and Herr Sydow, secretary of state for commerce in Prussia, are about to pay a visit to Brussels. The ministers will be entertained by the King at a dinner given in their honor at the palace. The ministers will also pay a visit to the German section of the exhibition. A similar visit was paid recently by members of the French government, MM. Jean Dupuy, Ruau, and Trouillot, who were present at the opening of the French portion of the exhibition.

SIR ELDON GORST WILL KEEP POST

LONDON—Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, stated that Sir Eldon Gorst will remain in Egypt as the British diplomatic agent and consul-general.

Several questions have been asked of the government since Colonel Roosevelt's Guildhall speech on Egypt as to what the government was going to do in regard to the agent there, in view of Colonel Roosevelt's statements.

SPANISH MOVE ON ORDERS.

MADRID—Premier Canalejas will submit to the King on Thursday a bill for bidding further religious orders to enter Spain until the pending negotiations with the Vatican for the revision of the concordat are ended.

NEW EXPLANATION MADE OF CAUSE OF DALAI LAMA'S FLIGHT

(Special to The Monitor.)

CALCUTTA—A new explanation of the action of the Chinese authorities has been offered by Rai Bahadur Norendro Nath Sen. In his opinion "the reaffirmation of the Chinese protectorate over Tibet only guarantees its security from foreign aggression. Henceforward China and China alone will have ingress into Tibet, which means that the sacred mystery surrounding that land will remain inviolate from the touch of the vandals of materialistic civilization. . . . We know that when the Dalai Lama visited Peking only a short time back he was received with the greatest cordiality by the Chinese Emperor. What could have been the cause of the sudden reversal of feeling against him? There is more beneath the surface than we can perceive, but as I have said, we may be sure that recent happenings in Tibet bode no evil."

Whatever the inner history of the Dalai Lama's flight may be, the fact remains that the imperial government has sanctioned the grant to him of a subsistence allowance of Rs.1500 (\$500) per month.

COMMISSION TO TALK PILOTAGE

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS—A meeting of the Anglo-French commission to consider the questions with regard to pilotage will be held shortly. Questions were raised in the Chamber last year by a deputy of the department of the Seine-Inférieure, with regard to the alleged violation of certain articles of the Franco-British convention of 1882, by the British government. It is announced that M. Vignon, M. Bazin, assistant director of the ministry of commerce and industry, and M. Fromageat, advocate of the court of appeal, will represent France at the commission.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY IS SIGNED

TOKIO—Government officials have received word of the signing late Monday of the Russo-Japanese treaty at St. Petersburg. Its terms will not be made public before July 1. A cable from Vladivostok says the new agreement relates chiefly to territorial integrity and is intended to maintain the present arrangements in regard to Russian and Japanese holdings in the Orient.

The treaty, it is declared, also recognizes the right of each country to maintain armaments in Asia and provide for extradition of criminals.

FAVORED NATION PRINCIPLE MUST NOT BE ABANDONED

ROME—The discussion of the finance question in the Chamber recently has drawn from Signor Luzzatti the statement that the situation from the commercial point of view was unfavorable to Italy, not alone in the matter of her relations with France but also with respect to her dealings with all the principal countries of the world, whose exports, with the exception of those of Switzerland and Argentina, were in excess of her imports. If in the future, he said, new commercial treaties were made, all parties would need to be considered, the consumers no less than the producers, while if Italy were obliged to have recourse to the system of a double tariff, maximum or minimum, it would be necessary to examine carefully the results obtained by those countries which have already adopted it. The principle of the most favored nation must not on account be abandoned. He further stated that France and Italy are countries that must work together, and if they had some different interests, it would always be possible to find a means of working in a manner satisfactory to both. He considered, in the interests of both countries, that it would be advisable to refrain from political discussion.

PLANS ARE OUTLINED FOR A NEW REPUBLIC UNDER ESTRADA MEN

SAN JUAN DEL SUR—Released prisoners from Bluefields give brief details of General Estrada's plans to declare the independence of the Atlantic coast. The title of the new republic was to be New Nicaragua, and it was to come under the protection of the United States. It was planned that Estrada was to be the first President and was to receive \$1,000,000. The finances were to be controlled by the United States, and justice administered by five magistrates, foreign residents being eligible.

The plans were discussed by Generals Estrada, Chamorro and Diaz, several other insurgents, and a number of Americans. An agreement on these proposals, however, could not be reached.

INCREASE IN REVENUES.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The colony of Newfoundland has a surplus at the end of the fiscal year of nearly half a million dollars, more than double that of any previous year.

PAST YEAR WAS THE MOST PROFITABLE IN CANAL'S HISTORY

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS—The report which was laid before the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company at their recent meeting brought out many interesting details with regard to the prosperity of the canal. The past year was the most profitable in the history of the undertaking, the receipts having reached a sum of close on \$25,000,000. When the commercial depression of 1908 is remembered, with its reaction on maritime trade in 1909, the position of the Suez Canal Company must be regarded as in the highest degree satisfactory. The year is moreover remarkable for the passing through the canal of the Cleveland, the largest vessel which has yet used it.

Various causes have contributed to the success of the Suez canal during the past year. One of the most prominent of these has been the revival of Indian trade, more especially that of the western ports, thanks to good harvests and consequent large exports of Indian wheat. Again the extraordinary rise of the soyabean trade in Manchuria has created a considerable demand for freight, and as the trade in this commodity is still very brisk, even greater results are looked forward to this year.

Although there has been a decrease in the trade with the Dutch Indies, a decrease, however, which is probably of a merely temporary nature, still the increasing trade with Japan, Burma, India, China, and Australia has contributed largely to the success of the canal during the period dealt with in the report.

FAIR IN GERMANY NOW ABANDONED

BERLIN—The project of an American and German exposition in 1911, which was proposed in March after the time for a strictly American exposition was dropped, has now been given up.

A conference between the chairmen of the American executive committee and the German promoters resulted in this decision. It appeared that the German government was not disposed to support a joint exposition. The German industries which are exhibiting at Buenos Aires and Brussels in 1910, and Turin in 1911, could with difficulty be persuaded to exhibit in Berlin in 1911.

BOTHA FAVORS NAVY.

(Special to The Monitor.)

JOHANNESBURG—Premier Botha says all must contribute to the protection of the South African coasts. This is taken as an intimation that the Union government intends to offer a contribution to the imperial navy.

LABORITES AND NATIONALISTS OPPOSED TO COMPROMISE

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

LONDON—With one exception, so far as the constitutional struggle between the Liberal party and the House of Lords is concerned, the meeting of the conference has brought about a truce. The exception consists of the action of the Labor party. The Labor party are making it perfectly clear that it is their

ISLANDERS LOSE OLD PRIVILEGES

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—On the first day of this month occurred the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the treaty whereby the possession of the Island of Heligoland passed from Great Britain to Germany. On that date the privileges which have been granted to the islanders in order that they might have the opportunity of gradually adjusting themselves to the responsibilities of their new citizenship terminated. The chief privileges which ceased then are exemption from military service, from imperial and Prussian taxes, and from the operation of the German customs tariff, the inhabitants being henceforth treated on the same footing, with regard to these questions, as all other citizens of Germany and Prussia.

PACT ON POTASH TO BE ARRANGED

BERLIN—The Bundesrath Tuesday considered the American state department's protest against the German potash syndicate law. If authorized the chancellor to negotiate an agreement with the American government on the basis of recognizing the American contracts up to 1912, but not options extending the contracts to 1917. The chancellor has transmitted a reply in that sense to the American government.

CORRESPONDENT NOT HELD.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Russian police Tuesday searched the lodgings of Guy Beringer, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Co., Ltd. He was not held.

ONTARIO LUMBER BURNS.

ARNPRIOR, Ont.—Fire has destroyed lumber worth from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 in the Gillies lumber yards. The burned area covers half a square mile. The mills were saved.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—"The Battle of Britain."

KEVIN'S—Vaudeville.

MAJESTIC—"East Lynne."

PAIK—"The Man from Home."

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY—"The Girl of the Golden West."

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.

ASTOR—"Seven Days."

CASINO—"The Mikado."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.

KEITH & PROCTOR'S Fifth Avenue—Vaudeville.

PLAZA—Vaudeville.

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.

COLONIAL—"Madame Sherry."

GAIERICK—"A Man's World."

MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.

LYRIC—"The Chatter."

OLYMPIC—"The Fortune Hunter."

WHITNEY—"My Cinderella Girl."

PRINCESS—"Baby Mine."

Leading Events in Athletic World Plan Golf Invasion

FRANCIS MAHAN IS VICTOR OVER QUIMET IN GOLF TOURNAMENT

Brookline High Boy Easily Beats Schoolmate and Turns in Best Medal Score of the Tourney.

KINGLET ALSO WINS

AUBURNDALE, Mass. — The second round of match play in the Greater Boston Intercollegiate Golf Association championship tournament on the links of the Woodland Golf Club here this morning saw some of the best schoolboy play that has been witnessed in this state in some time.

The surprise of the morning was the defeat of Francis Quimet, the Brookline high boy, who took the gold medal in the qualifying round Tuesday, by his schoolmate, Francis Mahan, by 3 and 2.

Not only did young Mahan defeat Quimet by a good margin, but he turned in the best medal score yet made in the tourney and which is 4 strokes better than Quimet's prize-winning card. Mahan played a remarkably steady game throughout. He made the first 7 holes in 4s and did the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth in perfect 3s. He finished the round with a brilliant 2 at the eighteenth hole. He had but three holes over 4, the eighth in 5, ninth in 6 and twelfth in 7.

Quimet outdrew his opponent at nearly every hole, but his putting proved to be his weakest point, and he lost most of his holes on this account.

The thirteenth hole was the only remarkable one of the match. Both players drove on to the green, their balls rolling to within six feet of each other. Both then missed a 12-foot putt, but cupped the ball on the second try, halving the hole in 3s. Their cards:

Mahan 4 4 4 4 4 5 6 29
Quimet 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 40
Mahan 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 24-73
Quimet 4 5 3 4 4 3 3 31-77

Arthur D. Knight of Worcester high had little trouble in defeating Loring Coes of the same school by 4 and 3. Coes turned in the second best card in the qualifying round and his defeat was a surprise to the followers of the game. Knight's medal score was 4 strokes better than Coes'. He went out in 41, but came home in 37. Coes took 44 going out and came home in 38. Their cards:

Knight 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 41
Coes 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 44
Knight 5 5 4 4 4 3 3 37-78
Coes 5 6 4 5 5 5 5 38-82

Lawrence Maloney of Newton high defeated Forester Alinsworth of Stone school by 4 and 3. Neither player showed up strongly in this match, their medal scores being high. This was also true of the R. W. Gleason vs. T. H. Vahey match which was won by the former in 8 and 7.

The hardest fought match of the day was that between T. C. Pray of Newton high and Philip Russell of Brookline high, which was finally won by the former 1 up in 20 holes. Their medal scores were not very low, but they played a most exciting match. Their cards:

Pray 5 5 5 6 4 5 4 4 45
Russell 5 5 5 6 4 5 5 4 46-85
Pray 4 5 5 4 4 3 3 34-78
Russell 5 5 5 4 4 3 3 31-75

The other matches in the second round of the president's cup division were won by James Lally, Brookline high, who defeated Leo MacDonald of Belmont high 4 and 3; Esmond Rice of Newton high, who defeated H. D. Pierce of Berkshire high, 3 and 1; and J. F. Reid, Jr., Milton high, who defeated C. W. Manning, Newton high, 3 and 2. The semi-finals for this cup will be played this afternoon and will be 36 holes instead of 18.

The matches in the consolation division furnished little excitement as they were won rather easily. Walter Connors of Brighton high defeated R. E. Waitt, Melrose high, 5 and 4; J. H. Sullivan, Jr., of Steiner Hall school defeated Orville Forte, Newton high, 3 and 1. Russell Knight of Worcester high easily disposed of R. E. Estes, Melrose high, 4 and 3, while William McPhail, Brookline high, defeated W. E. Hart, Newton high, 5 and 4.

NAVAL CADETS BEGIN PRACTISE

WAKEFIELD, Mass. — The rifle team from the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, began practise at the Bay State range here this morning and will go to the firing points every day until the last of July, when they will leave for Camp Perry, Ohio, to participate in the national rifle tournament which begins Aug. 14. The team is composed of 17 midshipmen. Midshipman W. C. Cobb is manager. Midshipman O. C. Badger captain and Past-Midshipman Melville S. Brown is the coach.

Lieut. Biliary Williams, U. S. N., will have general supervision of the team during its stay here. The naval academy has finished in sixth place in the national shoot for the past three years, but with the superior advantages for practise afforded by the local range Lieutenant Williams hopes to get his shots in shape for improvement over that position this year.

WAILALUA WINS DEEP SEA CUP

Gets Challenge Cup Offered by Brooklyn Club in Race to Vineyard Sound Light-ship and Back.

NEW YORK — H. L. Stone in the sloop Wailalua won the deep sea challenge cup of the Brooklyn Yacht Club for the New Rochelle Yacht Club Tuesday. The trophy was held by the New York Athletic Club, and both the New Rochelle and Harlem Yacht Clubs were challengers. The defending club was represented by Victory, the property of H. A. Jackson, Jr., winner of the trophy in 1909. F. G. Bragdon's Amorita flew the flag of the Harlem Yacht Club, and in addition to the defender and the two challengers the American Yacht Club was represented by H. S. Duell's Rowdy and the Mariner's Harbor Yacht Club by the yawl Helena, the property of J. Milnes.

The start was made at 10:45 o'clock on Saturday morning off Huckleberry Island, in Long Island sound. A strong ebb tide was flowing when the starting signal was set. The wind was light, but of sufficient strength to send them off on their 280-mile contest. Wailalua was the first to cross the line, closely followed by Rowdy, Victory, Amorita, and Helena. Wailalua was never caught throughout the entire contest.

On board of the winner were H. L. Stone, her owner; L. DeB. Handley, John Alden, J. H. C. Schneider, and H. Robinson. Victory was sailed by her owner, H. A. Jackson, Jr.; Frank Sullivan was on board the Amorita, and G. Robinson sailed Rowdy. The elapsed and corrected times of the three leaders follow:

OCEAN CHALLENGE CUP RACE OF THE BROOKLYN Y. C.

Start, 10:45 a. m. on Saturday, July 2. Course, 280 miles.

Time Elapsed, Corrected

Wailalua, H. L. Stone 40 25 12 38 44 47
Rowdy, H. S. Duell 42 50 00 42 38 10
Amorita, F. G. Bragdon 43 19 24 43 19 24

N. E. PRESS GOLF MATCH PLAY ON

The drawings for the match play which is being played today is the ninth championship play of the New England Press Golf Association are as follows:

Swan vs. McMillan; Harrison, bye; Kellogg, bye; Vincent vs. J. F. O'Connell; Walton vs. Gaul; Underwood vs. Fowler; J. E. O'Connell vs. Barry; Van Amringe, bye.

In the qualifying round 13 returned cards. One player broke under 90 in the gross score. T. P. Harrison of the New York Sun miking an 89. The best net score was by J. R. Walton, Boston Herald, who had 72, his handicap being 24. Tuesday's score:

Gross, Hdp., Net

J. R. Walton, Herald 72 24 48
G. F. Gaul, Globe 78 18 60
A. L. Fowler, Transcript 80 10 70
T. P. Harrison, New York Sun 89 0 89
J. E. Kellogg, Fitchburg Sen. 93 14 79

D. H. Vincent, Globe 102 21 81
W. U. Swan, Associated Press 103 10 93
L. M. Barry, Globe 105 12 93
R. C. Van Amringe, Transcript 107 10 117
J. F. O'Connell, Herald 108 14 122
H. S. Underwood, Revue 116 24 92
J. E. O'Connell, Herald 114 20 94
J. E. O'Connell, Press Club 113 15 98

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

Won. Lost. 1910. 1909.

New Bedford 20 20 967 375
Fall River 24 25 706 614
Lawrence 20 26 536 328
Worcester 21 27 534 326
Lynn 26 22 627 625
Lowell 26 30 464 368
Brookton 19 36 345 300
Haverhill 18 39 316 567

Games Tuesday.

New Bedford 5, Haverhill 4.
Lowell 2, Worcester 0.

Lynn 3, Fall River 0.
Lawrence 6, Brookton 4 (14 innings).

Games Today.

Lawrence 6, Brookton 4.
Fall River at Lynn.
Lowell at Worcester.

New Bedford at Haverhill.

EASTERN LEAGUE RESULTS.

Jersey City 8, Newark 4.
Rochester 10, Montreal 1.
Baltimore 15, Providence 3.
Buffalo 5, Toronto 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RESULTS.

Minneapolis 10, Kansas City 0.
St. Paul 8, Milwaukee 4.
Columbus 3, Toledo 2.
Louisville-Indianapolis, postponed.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE RESULTS.

Holyoke 4, Springfield 2.
Waterbury 8, Hartford 7.
New Haven 3, New Britain 2.
Spartanburg 4, Bridgeport 3.
Northampton 4, Bridgeport 1.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

Syracuse 6, Wilkesbarre 5.
Utica 9, Scranton 4.
Albany 2, Elmira 0.
Troy 11, Binghamton 4.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

Williamsport 9, Harrisburg 5.
Altoona 5, Johnstown 2.
Laurelton 4, Reading 1.
Trenton 6, York 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

New Orleans 4, Atlanta 0.

TENNIS TITLE HOLDERS.

NEW YORK — The national lawn tennis champions, Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, and the pair composed of Rex Fincke and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., won the opening doubles matches at the Westchester Country Club in the annual round robin tournament for the Westchester cups. The national pair defeated Edgar W. Leonard and Raymond D. Little 4-6, 7-6, 6-0.

BOSTON OPENS NEW YORK SERIES WITH A TIMELY VICTORY

Philadelphia Defeats Brooklyn in the National League, While Chicago Easily Wins From Pittsburgh.

CINCINNATI SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	1910.	1909.
Chicago	42	22	556	625
New York	39	24	619	623
Pittsburgh	33	30	524	723
Cincinnati	31	32	515	522
Philadelphia	32	32	500	433
St. Louis	30	38	441	419
Brooklyn	29	37	413	544
Boston	24	45	348	297

Games Tuesday.

Boston 8, New York 4.
Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 2.

Chicago 11, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 3.

Games Today.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Boston opened its series with New York in the National League Tuesday with a decisive victory over New York by a score of 8 to 4. Philadelphia defeated Brooklyn 3 to 2. Chicago won from Pittsburgh 11 to 3 while Cincinnati defeated St. Louis 5 to 3.

BOSTON NATIONALS WIN.

The Boston Nationals took the opening game of their series with New York at the Columbus avenue grounds Tuesday by a score of 8 to 4. Beck hit not only over the fence, but cleared the fence across the street. It was the third time in the last four playing days that Beck has put the ball over the fence and the sixth he has made on the grounds this season. The score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Boston 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 3 - 8 10 3
New York 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 - 4 12 3

Batteries, Mattern, Frock and Graham; Wilke, Raymond, Jones and Myers, Wilson. Umpires, Johnstone and Moran.

CHICAGO BEATS PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG — The Chicago Nationals won from Pittsburgh Tuesday in a badly played game. The result was 11 to 3. The score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Chicago 0 1 3 1 1 0 1 4 - 11 9 1
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 3 9 0

Batteries, Brown and Kling; Fowell, White, Dowd and Gibson. Umpires, Rigler and Emshie.

CINCINNATI WINS IN NINTH.

ST. LOUIS — The Cincinnati Nationals won Tuesday's game, 5 to 3, from St. Louis through a ninth inning rally. Willis weakened in the ninth, when the visitors made four hits, which, with a sacrifice fly, allowed them to score three runs. The score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Cincinnati 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 - 5 11 0
St. Louis 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 - 3 9 1

Batteries, Suggs, Gaspar and McLean; Willis and Bresnahan. Umpires, Klem and Kane.

MURPHY PREMIER WINS FIRST PRIZE.

NEW YORK — The elapsed time of the various competitors in the three-day owners' sociability run from New York to Waterbury, Conn., and return was completed Tuesday by Referee Orrel A. Parker. The time for the 200 miles set by Vice-President Sherman was 785 minutes, and the contestants were required to observe the laws of the state of New York and Connecticut and the municipal regulations through which they passed.

The first prize was won by John H. Murphy of Mount Vernon, N. Y., driving a Premier touring car. Mr. Murphy's elapsed time was 745 minutes, or just 40 minutes under the time set. The second prize was won by Herbert M. Moore driving a Brush runabout, his time being 852 minutes. The third prize went to Edward C. Meurer of Stapleton, N. Y., driving a Premier clubman, with an elapsed time of 850 minutes. Many of the other cars which failed to land prizes were driven close to the goal and gave evidence of sane and consistent driving and guidance by their operators.

R. C. SEAVER WINS AT TENNIS.

SPRINGFIELD — First honors in the Connecticut Valley tennis tournament, which closed Tuesday at the Springfield Country Club courts, went to R. C. Seaver of Brookline, former state champion, who won the singles and with Arthur Sweetzer of Boston also won in the doubles. Seaver beat R. H. Cole, Hartford, 6-0, 6-4, 6-8, 9-7.

WESTWARD WINS AGAIN.

WARNEUNDE, Ger. — The Westward, the new racing schooner yacht owned by Alexander S. Cochran of New York secured another victory in German waters Tuesday evening. She won the 43-mile schooner race from Trave-münde to Warnemünde. Emperor William's Meteor finished second.

NEW IMPORT RECORD.

NEW YORK — Merchandise of an appraised value of \$961,962,392 entered the port of New York during the fiscal year ending June 30, as against \$798,303,279 in 1909. This is a new record.

Professional Golfer Who Is Candidate for Bay State Open Title



T. L. McNAMARA.
Wollaston Golf Club instructor.

GOLFERS PLAN AMERICAN FOUR

Plan is to Have the Teams Reach This Country in Time for Big Tournaments of 1911.

NEW YORK — International golf will receive a great boom in this country next season, when a team representing Australia, and headed by Dr. F. G. Brathwaite, the American vice-consul, who will act in the capacity of manager, visits here. In addition to the golfers there will be at least two lawn tennis players in the party.

Considerable correspondence has gone on between the two countries, and a warm welcome for the visitors is assured. The United States Golf Association was communicated with, and Robert C. Watson, the secretary, has written Dr. Brathwaite proposing that the Australians compete against an American team the week immediately preceding the amateur championship tournament of 1911. That this proposal will meet with favor there can be no doubt, for Dr. Brathwaite has written to know when and where next year's fixture will be held.

It is now planned for a team to visit this country early next summer and tour America from coast to coast, taking part in team matches and tournaments, but arranging the schedule so as to take in both the amateur and open championships. The personnel of the Australian team as made up at present consists of eight golfers and two lawn tennis players, but it is possible that this number may be increased.

Among the visitors will be Michael Scott, the amateur champion of Australia and open champion of New South Wales and Victoria. He is a brother of O. Scott, who has been runner-up in the amateur championship tournament of Great Britain. Next on the list is Clyde Pearce, who has been both open and amateur title holder of Australia.

A left-handed golfer named Felstead, who recently broke the record for the course of the Royal Melbourne Club, will also come. Last year Felstead won the open championship tournament of Australia, beating all the professionals. Another equally well known golfer booked for the trip is Duncan, five times champion of New Zealand and runner-up in the Australian amateur tournament in 1908.

Bruce Pearce, an 18-year-old lad with many victories to his credit, will be a member of the team. He is champion of Tasmania and South Australia, and altogether he holds no less than 13 minor championship titles.

SYDNEY WANTS PRELIMINARIES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W. — The Lawn Tennis Association has sent another appeal to the United States and England asking that play of the preliminary rounds for the Davis cup be in Australia. The challenge round will be played in New Zealand. The losers of the challenging tie will tour Australia to help defray the expenses of both teams. The association offers each \$3000 for expenses.

DAWSON AND HARROUN RACE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Dawson, winner of the 200-mile automobile race for the Cobe trophy at the Indianapolis speedway Monday, and Harroun, winner of the national 200-mile race here in May, were entered Tuesday by the Marmon team manager for the grand prize race, to be held at New York, Oct. 15.

GREAT NECK SECOND WINS.

GREAT NECK, L. I. — The Great Neck second team defeated the Meadow Brook Freebooters in the second game of polo for the Blizzard cups Tuesday evening by a score of 9% to 3%.

PHILADELPHIA WINS CLOSE GAME FROM THE WASHINGTONS

New York Takes Exciting Contest From Boston While Detroit Champions Defeat Cleveland.

ST. LOUIS WINS ONE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	1910.	1909.
Philadelphia	44	22	507	612
New York	38	28	504	470
Detroit	41	30	517	507
Boston	35	29	547	565
Cleveland	28	32	467	517
Chicago	30	35	492	415
Washington	25	42	375	383
St. Louis	20	45	308	398

Games Tuesday.

New York 3, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 2.

Detroit 5, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 5.

Games Today.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

Philadelphia won a close contest from Washington in the American League Tuesday 3 to 2. New York defeated Boston by a score of 3 to 2. Detroit won from Cleveland 5 to 3, while St. Louis took another game from Chicago 6 to 5.

ATHLETICS BEAT WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA — Plank outpitched Johnson Tuesday in a pitchers' duel and the Philadelphia beat Washington, 3 to 2. McBride's single in the fourth drove both the local's runs over the rubber. Johnson pitched brilliantly for six innings and then weakened, while Plank got stronger. The score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 - 3 5 1
Washington 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 - 2 3 1

Batteries, Plank and Lapp; Johnson and Street. Umpires, Egan and Perrine.

NEW YORK WINS FROM BOSTON.

NEW YORK — The New York Americans defeated Boston Tuesday, 3 to 2. Warhop outpitched Hall. The game probably would have gone into extra innings had not Speaker fumbled Cree's hit in the fifth, and the error let Gardner score what proved to be the winning run. Sensational catches were made by Chase and Laporte.

Two games will be played today, as a double-header is necessary in order to get rid of the drawn contest played on the opening day of the season. The score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

New York 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 - 3 10 1
Boston 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 - 2 8 2

Batteries, Warhop and Sweeney; Hall and Carrigan. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

DETROIT'S VICTORY EASY.

DETROIT — Link's wildness made the Detroit-Americans' victory Tuesday an easy one. He passed nine men in less than six innings. Willett was effective throughout, getting out of a bad hole in the ninth, when Cleveland filled the bases with one out. The score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

New York 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 - 3 6 1
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 - 2 7 3

Batteries, Willett and Schmidt; Link, Mitchell and Bemis. Umpire, Evans.

ST. LOUIS GETS LONG GAME.

CHICAGO — The St. Louis Americans defeated Chicago, 6 to 5, in a hard-fought 10-inning game Tuesday. The score:

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 - 6 4 3
Chicago 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 - 5 10 6

Batteries, Peitz, Lake and Allen; Young, Scott and Sullivan. Umpires, Connolly and Dinneen.

PLAN UNIQUE GOLF TOURNEY

MANCHESTER, Mass. — The Essex County Country Club golf committee has arranged for a unique competition next Tuesday, the day before the Massachusetts open golf championship tournament takes place over these links.

In the Tuesday tourney amateurs and professionals will be paired for a four-some round. The makers of the best four scores in this competition will play four-ball matches in the afternoon in two classes, A and B, the better ball to count, and a prize will be given the winners in each class.

Entries for this competition must reach the golf committee of the Essex County club before 6 p. m. on Monday, July 11. The committee will regard the professional entries as those of scratch players and will take the amateur entries and pair them with professionals in the way in which they think they will get the some round. The competitions, in other words, will have nothing to do with the pairing. They will make their entries and the committee will do the rest.

BASEBALL

2 Games 2 Morrow at 2 NEW YORK

National League, Columbus Ave. Grounds. Tickets at regular prices at Wright & Ditson's, 244 Washington st.; Connelly & Burke, Adams House; Caslin's, at Young's and Parker's.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

BROCKTON.

The Rev. W. B. Flanders, pastor of the Waldo Congregational church, expects to have the prospectus of the new edifice in about a week. The new church will be patterned after one in Fall River and will have a bowling alley and gymnasium in addition to the usual rooms in a church building.

G. D. Murray, clerk of the United Presbyterian church, has sent a call to the Rev. R. H. Sturgeon of Stowe, O., to become pastor of the church. It is hoped that a favorable reply will be received in time to be read at the meeting next Sunday.

The Brockton day nursery kindergarten is under the direction of Miss Jeanne Arnold of Boston, a graduate of the Lucy Wheelock kindergarten training school. There is accommodation for 25 pupils.

The Y. M. C. A. summer school opened Tuesday. William A. Barber of the high school faculty is the principal.

The Rev. D. R. Matthews, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and others interested in arranging automobile trips and an outing at Nantasket for city children next Thursday, hope for the loan of several additional motor cars. Several have been donated.

The contract for the Montello fire station has been awarded to A. F. Nordbeck and will be signed this week to enable the work to begin. It is the intention to have the station ready for use Dec. 1.

BRIDGEWATER.

The baseball games in the new church league have started and will be played twice a week during the next two months.

C. A. Fay, who was until recently principal of the Bridgewater high school, is to go to Wisconsin this fall where he will be used by the Republican state central committee in the fall campaign.

The appearance of Broad street between the railroad station and the square is rapidly changing. A number of new buildings are going up and at Burdett's corner the work of moving the brick block to make room for the proposed widening of the street has begun.

The Young Men's Club of Prattown, including Leroy Wallingford, Daniel McIntosh, Lyman French, Villa Keith, and Joseph McIntosh, is occupying a cottage at Brant Rock.

WAKEFIELD.

These pupils of the Lincoln school had a record of perfect attendance for the school year: Frederic Snyder, Charles Moncrief, Arthur L. Whitten, Rose Aquidino, Catherine Denovay, Nellie Talbot, Albert Darling, Frederick Doucette, Blanche Batchelder, Merrill Costing, Howard White, Irene O'Leary, William McLeod, Robert Philbrook, May Clement, Ethel MacMaster, Helena Ryan, Pauline Taft.

The school board meets Thursday night to award the contract for installing new plumbing, heating and ventilating apparatus in the Hamilton school building. Extensive repairs will be made in several school buildings before next fall, including the painting of the exterior of the Franklin school and interior work in the Franklin, Greenwood, Hamilton and Prospect street buildings.

FRANKLIN.

The Congregational Sunday school will unite with that of the Congregational church at North Attleboro to hold a picnic at Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Thursday. The local camp of Sons of Veterans will hold a lawn party on the green in front of the G. A. R. hall July 20.

The Franklin High School Alumni Association has elected: President, Mrs. Minnie Gallison; vice-presidents, William G. Cook, Mrs. Carrie Moore, Mrs. Mabel Hunsy, William Winters and Mrs. John E. Barber; treasurer, Charles Frazer; corresponding secretary, Miss Helen Howard; recording secretary, Miss Rose Walsh; executive committee—Mrs. T. L. Martin, Miss Frances King, Mrs. Richard J. Leary, Mrs. Sarah Talbot, Frederick Fiske and Miss Sarah Sullivan.

WALTHAM.

Sealer of Weights and Measures W. B. Paul is in quest of unsealed weights and measures.

The school board has adjourned until fall.

The Boston Motor Specialty Company has leased the factory building on Woerd avenue owned by Edwin D. Wetherbee.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the city officials to entertain the members of the Massachusetts Highway Association later in the month.

Over \$5000 has been pledged toward the amount required to build the addition to the Methodist church comprising a large hall with platform for entertainments, two class rooms and a kitchen.

HANOVER.

R. N. Millett, who has been principal of the Hanover high school for a number of years, has been elected principal of the Springfield (Vt.) high school.

The foundation is being laid for the new freight station at West Hanover.

The West Hanover firemen's baseball team has accepted a challenge from the North Hanover fire department for a game to be played at the annual field day of the North Hanover department.

EVERETT.

The city may take a strip of ground 20 feet in width along Second street and the Boston & Maine railroad through which two of the big surface drainage mains are to be laid. A hearing is to be given July 20 on the matter.

The Sunday school picnic of the Courtland street church will be held Saturday at Lexington park.

CHELSEA.

During the vacation of the pastor, the Rev. A. H. Nazarian of the Mt. Bellingham church, the pulpit will be supplied, July 17 by the Rev. Dr. George S. Chabourn of Melrose, July 24 by the Rev. Charles H. Rausch of Quincy, July 31 by the Rev. Harry P. Rankin, Cambridge; Aug. 7 by the Rev. Alfred Noon, Pa. D.; Everett; August 14 by the Rev. Frederick Woods, D. D. of Melrose; Aug. 21 by the Rev. X. T. Whitaker, D. D. of Lowell; Aug. 28 by the Rev. William M. Gilbert, D. D. of Cliftondale.

The United States treasury department has asked for bids for the new postoffice in Bellingham square.

At the union services of the First and Central Congregational churches in the church of the former, the Rev. Charles X. Thorp, pastor of the First church, will preach, July 10 and 17, and Sept. 4. The Rev. Willis A. Hadley, pastor of the Central church, will preach all of the other Sundays except July 24, when the Rev. H. P. DeForest, D. D., of Lexington will occupy the pulpit.

G. I. M. Hayes and J. Edward Supple are the only men who have yet announced that they are candidates for representative from the twenty-sixth district.

READING.

The following members of the graduating class of the high school will enter college: Mabel C. Barr and Esther M. Turner, Salem normal; Arthur Michilini, Bowdoin; Harry F. Parks, University of Maine; Harold J. Babcock, Harvard;

Florence L. Jenkins, Vera P. Buckle and Helen L. Clark, Boston University; Maude E. Clarke, Mount Holyoke; Olive M. Druggan, Radcliffe; Helen R. Parker and Margery Willis, Wellesley; Mr. Michilini, Mr. Babcock and Miss Clarke and Miss Druggan will take post graduate courses at the high school before going to college.

The efforts to secure a new postoffice for this town have met with success and a site is now being chosen. The building will be 130 by 135 feet.

The proposal to connect the now existing broken sections of Prospect street on the west side of the town by means of an indirect road through the Perkins estate is meeting with opposition on the part of the residents of the neighborhood who desire a direct connection, and they will enter a formal protest if the present plans are carried out.

MIDDLEBORO.

Loyal Assawampsett lodge, I. O. O. F. M. U., has elected: Noble grand, William J. Taylor; vice-grand, Chester Carver; treasurer, William Aldrich; P. S. Lorenzo Miller; E. S. Albion W. Merritt; auditor, Frank M. Stickney.

The American Woman's League will meet Thursday evening, Mrs. Lucy A. Horlow, delegate to the recent convention at St. Louis, will give an account of her trip.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Central Methodist church has elected: President, Mrs. Emma V. Hall; vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Stenhouse; secretary, Mrs. Angie F. Weston; treasurer, Miss Flora Leonard; note box secretary, Mrs. Malvina Warren; agent for home missions, Mrs. F. M. Sherman.

Charles O. Cook has purchased land on Cherry street and will erect a new house there.

KINGSTON.

The assessors have sufficiently progressed in their work this year to make it apparent that the tax rate this year will be \$15 on \$1000.

The Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church has arranged for a reading of "Rip Van Winkle" at the town hall by George Kiernan the evening of July 11.

There has been considerable building this season at Rocky Neck, especially by Brockton people who spend the week end at that resort. Efforts have been made to persuade the water commissioners to extend the town water supply to the summer village but not a sufficient number of people have pledged themselves to take the water to warrant the expense.

The Jones river fleet of sailing and motor boats is unusually large this summer.

STOUGHTON.

The selectmen are expected to call a special town meeting to consider the question of watering or oiling the principal streets of the town. In recent years whatever street watering has been done has been paid for by private subscriptions. It has been suggested that an arrangement be made for having Park street to the Brockton line, including the sprinkling car which has just been put into service in Brockton.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The executors of the estate of William Rust have sold to Thomas S. H. Rounsaville one lot of land near the railroad tracks.

The East Bridgewater Board of Trade sent a delegation to Boston today when efforts were made to organize a Plymouth county board of trade.

WINCHESTER.

The first band concert of the season will be held Saturday afternoon on Manchester field. These concerts will be given by the metropolitan park commission.

The lawn party of the Epworth League will be held Thursday evening on the Methodist church grounds.

FITCHBURG.

The Italians of this city are arranging for the celebration of Columbus day, Oct. 12. The Italian societies of Leominster and Clinton will join in the affair.

Places of Interest to Boston Visitors

Open to the public daily, but closed Sundays, unless specified.

ARLINGTON STREET CHURCH.—Corner of Arlington and Boylston streets. Tablets to Channing, Anne and others. Trinity windows. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. **ARMORY.**—Faneuil hall—Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Military Museum. Open week days 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 10 to 12. Free.

BARNUM MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—Tufts College, D. & M. R. R. Rare stuffed animals. Jumbo skeleton of mammoth. 9 to 12 and 2 to 5, except Sundays and holidays. Free. **BIRTHPLACE OF THE REV. S. F. SMITH.**—D. D. author of "America," 37 State street, North End.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY ROOMS.—Old State House, head of State street. Fine hall and historical collections. 9:30 to 4:30. Saturdays 9:30 to 12. Free.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Copley square. (except on legal holidays) 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays 2 to 10 p. m. (June 15 to Sept. 15, 9 to 9.30. Sundays 2 to 4:30. Free. Other week days, 9 to 4:30. Free. Week days from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Free.

BOTANIC GARDEN OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—Corner of Garden and Linnaean streets. Cambridge. Greenhouses and grounds. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. **BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.**—Monument square, Charlestown. Revolutionary relics, etc. 8 to 5:30. Free.

DEANE WINTHROP HOUSE.—Winthrop. Built in 1637. One of the oldest houses in New England. Open daily from 10 to 12. Historical collection. Admission 10 cents. Take train for Ocean Spray station B. & N. R.

EDWARD DEVOTION HOUSE.—Harvard street, Brookline (near Coolidge Corner). Built 1780. Open daily from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Free 10 cents.

DORCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—70 Old Blake House, 100 Devonshire ward Everett square Columbia road. Colonial relics and civil war relics. Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 2 to 5 p. m. Free.

FANEUIL HALL.—Merchants row and Faneuil Hall square. Free to visitors. Interior and portraits. 9 to 5. Saturdays 9 to 12. Free.

FIRST CHURCH IN BOSTON.—Berkley and Marlboro streets. Tablets and statues to Winthrop, Cotton, Dudley, Johnson and other founders of Massachusetts Bay Colony, together with various memorials to people of more recent prominence in public and civil life. Open daily from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4.

FIRST CHURCH IN ROXBURY.—Eliot square. Open every day. Free to visitors. Eliot, whose chair is on exhibition. A number of tablets have been and are to be placed in memory of the earliest and later worshippers.

FORD ART MUSEUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—Broadway, Cambridge. Contains collections of classical antiquities, early Italian paintings, private nineteenth century English water colors, also casts and photographs. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. days, and from 3 to 5 on Sundays.

FOREST HILLS CEMETERY.—Main entrance, Forest Hills, Cambridge. Burial place of Gen. Joseph Warren, Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, William Lloyd Garrison, etc. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Free. **GENERAL LOGG HOUSE.**—Somerset street, New England. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Free. **GERMAN MUSEUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.**—opposite Memorial hall. Open Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Thursdays and Sundays from 1 to 5 p. m. Free.

HARVARD SEMITIC MUSEUM.—Divinity avenue, Cambridge. Contains collections from Babylonia, Assyria, the Hittite land, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Phoenicia, Syria and Persia. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, Sundays and holidays excepted.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.—Divinity avenue, Cambridge. Comparative botanical and zoological collections. 9 to 5. Free. Open Sundays 1 to 5. **MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

MELROSE.

A large number of books have been issued at the public library under the new vacation schedule, by which people going away from the city may take from two to five books on each card until Sept. 1.

The Y. M. C. A. vacation school opened Tuesday with the largest first day's enrollment of any year since its beginning. John C. Appier of Pennsylvania is in charge and is assisted by Miss Louise White of the Franklin school. Pupils from the fifth to ninth grades inclusive are entered. Two days a week they will be given athletic instruction in the gymnasium and on Saturdays they will visit points of interest in and around Boston.

The public vacation schools will open at the Livermore school today for the enrolment of pupils and studies will commence on Thursday.

MEDFORD.

Former alderman George M. Pitts has resigned as a member of the ward five Republican committee.

Members of the Fifth regiment of this city, under command of Col. Frank F. Cutting, are to be in camp at South Framingham from August 6 to 13, inclusive.

Rep. Charles H. Brown of this city has been appointed chairman of the sixth Middlesex senatorial district, comprising Medford, Woburn, Arlington, Winchester, Stoneham and Wakefield. His friends are urging him to become a candidate for the Senate from this district at the expiration of another year.

Supt. of Schools Fred H. Nickerson is to make changes in the courses of study in all grades of the grammar school during the vacation, to secure a greater degree of thoroughness.

REVERE.

Former Chief of Police Fred S. Sackett has returned to Revere and has been appointed a constable by the selectmen.

W. M. Roman, formerly of this town, has resigned his position at the Wilson Military Academy, N. J., and accepted a position in the wireless telegraph business at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The next summer town meeting will be held July 18.

The selectmen will hold a hearing July 13 on the matter of uncollected taxes and alleged illegal abatements of same, which was referred to the board at the last town meeting.

Bids for finishing the grading around the Henry Walitt school in North Revere will be opened July 8.

ROCKLAND.

The annual outing of the Old Colony Grocers Association will be held at Bass Point Aug. 3.

Hatherly lodge I. O. G. T. entertained lodges from Weymouth, Hingham, Hanover, Whitman and Pembroke Tuesday evening. There was a program of music and speeches.

STY—1154 Boylston street, on the Fenway.

Library open daily. Cabinet containing objects of historical interest. Open Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock. Free. **MINERALOGICAL MUSEUM.**—Central section of University Museum, Cambridge. Entrance Oxford street. Open Thursday and Sunday afternoons, 1 to 5, and Saturdays 9 to 5 also specially exhibited at other times on application to the janitor. Free. Main floor—systematic collections of minerals. Gallery—special collections, including meteorites, gem minerals, agates, etc.

ROUNT ABURN CEMETERY.—Main entrance, Brattle street, Cambridge. Tombs of Longfellow, Lowell, Sumner, Phillips Brooks, Agassiz, Edwin Booth, Charles Cushman, Edward Everett, etc. Oldest garden cemetery in the United States. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Free.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.—Huntington avenue, 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Fee 25 cents. Free Saturdays, Sundays, Washington's birthday, Patriots' day, Decoration day, Bunker Hill day and Labor day.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—Corner Boylston and Berkeley streets. Open Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4:30. Free. Other week days, 9 to 4:30. Fee 25 cents. Sundays from 1:30 to 4:30 p. m. Free.

NAVY LYCEUM AND MUSEUM.—United States navy yard; entrance Chelsea street, Charlestown. Collection sea shells, war souvenirs, models of warships, Chinese junk model, rare old paintings and photographs. 9 to 4. Free.

OLD NORTH CHURCH.—Salem street. The church of American revolutionary days. From the tower of which were shown the lantern lights signaling Paul Revere's ride. Open every day. Fee, including view from tower, 25 cents.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE.—Corner Washington and Milk streets. Loan historical collection of relics and pictures. Built 1780. Open daily from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Free 25 cents.

OLD WEST CHURCH.—Corner of Cambridge and Lynde streets. Signal station and barracks during Revolution; scene of first Boston Sunday school and funeral ceremony. New West End branch of public library. From 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. week days; 2 until 10 Sundays. June 1 to Sept. 30 closed at 9 p. m. Free.

PAUL REVERE'S HOUSE.—19 and 21 North square. Built 1800. Restored 1905. Home of Paul Revere. 1770-1800. Open week days 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Fee 25 cents.

PEARSON MUSEUM.—Divinity avenue, Cambridge. American and foreign archaeology and ethnology. 9 to 5. Closed Sunday and holidays. Free. **QUINCY HOMESTEAD.**—Quincy, Mass.—Built 1636-1706. Restored and furnished as a monument of colonial times by the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames. Open daily, 11 to 4. Admission 25 cents. Saturdays free.

ROYAL HOUSE AND SLAVE QUARTERS.—Medford. The Ten-Hill farm house of Governor Winthrop, 1630-1680. Col. Isaac Royall, the headquarters of General Stark, the finest specimen of colonial architecture in Greater Boston. Reached by trolley cars to Medford. Open daily, except Sundays, from 2 to 5 p. m. Admission free.

STATE HOUSE.—Beacon, head of Park street. Statuary, battle flags, war relics, etc. 9 to 5. Saturdays 9 to 12. Free. **TOWN ROOM—3 Joy street.** Library and exhibit of the social activities of Massachusetts. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. country towns of the state. Open 9 to 5.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL.—Watertown. 600 acres. B. & N. R. station, B. & N. R. and Union Market station, B. & N. R. A. is also easily reached by Watertown (via Arsenal street) cars. Manufacture of gun carriages, implements of war, 500,000 pounds testing machine, etc. 9 to 5. Free.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD.—Entrance Chelsea street, Charlestown. Naval curiosities, warship equipments, etc. 9 to 4. Free. **WARE COLLECTION OF Blackish Glass Models of Plants and Flowers.** Central section of University Museum, Cambridge. Entrance Oxford street. 9 to 5. Free. Open Sundays 1 to 5.

WELLS FARGO INSTITUTE FOR WORKING PEOPLE.—850 Washington street. Library, reading rooms, game room, billiard room, evening classes, etc. 9 to 10 p. m. to 10 p. m. Visitors welcome. Open Sundays.

WINTHROP.

Most of the Winthrop pictures shown at the 1915 exhibit last November have been placed on the walls of the west room in the Frost public library. The list contains pictures of the local schools, parks, public buildings, yacht clubs, etc.

The Winthrop lodge of Elks, to raise funds for their proposed new building on Pauline street, are to give a circus early in August. They have secured a tract of vacant land on River street and will put up a tent under which there will be seats for 3000 persons. This will be the largest attraction of the kind ever planned locally.

Cueists at the beach are Mrs. Lilian M. B. Gunn, Alexander Gunn, Miss Anne L. Stone, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bloom, Henry Bloom, Misses Olive and Grace Bloom of Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Brainerd, Forest Hills; Miss Hortense Wales, Miss Frances Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Phillips, Boston.

MALDEN.

The New England School Janitors' Association in Providence is being attended by J. M. McKinnis, John Riley, C. B. Edwards, D. F. Lehan, H. A. Arnold, C. W. Parker, Moses King, John Geary and C. W. Murray, delegates from this city.

C. B. Sanford of the local Y.M.C.A. will commence this week as an instructor in the Harvard summer school.

Malden lodge of Elks Tuesday evening initiated five candidates.

The Morse Brotherhood has leased a camp on the Concord river near Billerica and many of the members are planning to spend several weeks there.

QUINCY.

The playgrounds in the rear of the Y. M. C. A. building are now open to the children of ward 1. The grounds and the gymnasium are furnished by the Y. M. C. A. Miss Ella Packard has been chosen as first assistant supervisor to have charge of the girls.

The Sunday school of the Swedish Baptist church will hold its annual picnic at Bethel beach Saturday.

A branch of the Thomas Crane public library was opened at West Quincy Tuesday afternoon.

WHITMAN.

The Marcus Reed estate on Bedford street has been purchased by R. E. Bowmar for occupation.

Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Perrett, who have had charge of the local corps of the Salvation Army, have been transferred to South Manchester, Conn. Captain and Mrs. Clifford are now in charge and were given a reception when they took command Tuesday evening.

Beginning today the clothing and dry goods stores will close Wednesday afternoons for the rest of the summer.



O BEVERLY

O SALEM

O MARBLEHEAD

BEGINNING TODAY, July 6, toll calls between any of the above points MAY BE MADE BY NUMBER.

Under this NO-DELAY SYSTEM toll calls may be handled almost as quickly as local calls.

A no-delay toll call is made just as a local call is made—by giving the local operator the number desired and then holding the telephone to the ear until an answer or some report is received.



NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

BEVERLY.

Record-breaking shipments for Beverly from the shoe factories have been made in the week just closed. The Marshall & Moulton Company, which handles all the Beverly shipments, shipped 2807 cases in the week.

The Y. M. C. A. building committee this evening will sign the contract for the new building with Crosby & Cann, contractors.

Henry F. Merrill, yardmaster at the local Boston & Maine yards, has a curiosity at his home on Kernwood avenue in the shape of a fine red rose bush containing a bunch of white roses.

ABINGTON.

The Sunday school of the First Congregational church will hold its annual picnic at Nantasket beach Friday.

Winthrop and Pilgrim lodges, I. O. O. F., and Electric and Brockton lodges are planning union degree work for the coming season.

The Abington Woman's Club has secured Miss Sarah L. Arnold, dean of Simmons College, as one of the speakers for guests' night.

EASTON.

The Unitarian Sunday school picnic will be held at Nantasket July 14.

Miss Elizabeth Randall of North Easton, regent of Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R., and a large number of other members will participate in the first of the state outings of D. A. R. chapters, to take place at Gloucester, Thursday, with Lucy Knox chapter as the entertaining organization.

Three new members will be admitted Thursday afternoon at the meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps in Grand Army hall.

BRAINTREE.

The annual picnic of All Souls Unitarian parish and Sunday school is being held at Ridge Hill grove, Norwell, today.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Osborne are at their summer residence at Nantasket Beach. Mrs. Charles H. Sprague and Miss Ethel Sprague are also at Nantasket Beach, where they will pass the remainder of the season.

HYDE PARK.

J. F. Katzman, trunk officer, is in charge of the school certificates during the summer. He is at his office in Masonic block Tuesday and Friday evenings from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock.

The bids for the additions to the Truro and Hemenway schools will be opened at the office of Town Engineer Norris Saturday evening.

WEYMOUTH.

The Rev. Robert H. Carey has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church.

The ladies of the Old North Congregational church will hold a lawn party on the church grounds this month.

RANDOLPH.

Convention on Eve of Election

WOMAN'S CAMPAIGN HELD TO BE ON WANE

(Continued from Page One.)

of Washington might be a candidate, has practically subsided, and it is generally understood that Mr. Brown will not go into the contest.

Opposition to Mrs. Young is said to be gaining strength as it becomes known that the objection to Mrs. Young is not based on the fact that she is a woman, but that it is not considered fair for Chicago to again take the presidency of the association.

There is little or no prejudice voiced against a woman holding the highest office but this impression has gained wide currency, with the result that many of the women teachers have been lined up for one of their own sex on the general principle of suffrage.

Mrs. Young's supporters plead for her election this year because they declare it is the first time a woman has risen to a post of such importance in the educational life of the nation as to entitle her to such high honors. It is believed that had any other state placed a woman candidate in the contest she might have had hearty support, but the western and southern states openly resent the attitude taken by the Illinois delegation, which has named the president of the association three times in the last 10 years, electing Edwin G. Cooley at the Los Angeles convention three years ago at the time he held the position of superintendent of the public schools of Chicago.

The Pennsylvania, Missouri and Colorado delegations are taking the lead in opposing Mrs. Young and the Pennsylvania delegation in a caucus this forenoon adopted resolutions declaring for Dr. Brumbaugh and accepting Dr. Snyder of Denver as second choice. Similar resolutions have also been passed by the Missouri delegation.

Principal Snyder of the Colorado state normal school admitted today that he is a candidate for the presidency of the National Education Association. He declares that the demand for him was made without his knowledge, but it had grown so insistent that he was willing to accede, and that so far as he knew no particular delegation was backing his candidacy, but that he had been approached by scores.

The best of feeling prevails, he said, between himself and Dr. Brumbaugh of Philadelphia, and Mr. Snyder says he is willing to withdraw from the contest in favor of the Philadelphian. The latter expresses the same feeling toward Mr. Snyder, but they both declare that they are out to defeat Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago.

KEEP UP CRUSADE FOR SANE FOURTH

WASHINGTON—Inspired by the success of the "safe and sane" Fourth of July this year, the American Civic Association, which has taken a leading part in the crusade, announces that it "will exert its efforts for greater and more positive results in 1911."

In a statement made Tuesday over the signature of its president, J. Horace McFarland, and its secretary, Richard B. Watrous, the association expressed the opinion that "the American people will never return to the noisy and dangerous Fourth, but will be in years to come more insistent than ever before in demanding that the use of explosives on the Fourth of July be prohibited altogether, and that the laws enacted be strictly enforced."

COMMERCE BODY FAVORS RAILROAD

WASHINGTON—In the case of Homer P. Fisk & Sons against the Boston & Maine Railroad Company the interstate commerce commission today contended that the rate of \$1.15 per ton on anthracite coal from Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., to Holyoke, Mass., is not unreasonable. The commission holds also that the conditions governing transportation to Springfield are dissimilar and that allegations of discriminations in rates in favor of Springfield are not sustained, following decisions of the supreme court.

MILK PRODUCERS GET NEW RATES

It was said at the offices of the Boston & Maine railroad today that by the first of next month the new milk transportation rates will go into effect which are now on file with the interstate commerce commission. The new tariff will give the milk producers of Massachusetts flat rates per can, and it costs relatively no more to ship one can than 1000. This gives the small producers on the Boston & Maine road the same privileges as the contractors who ship carload lots.

ELECT A CAPTAIN OF NAVAL BRIGADE

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel M. Goodrich of Boston, who has been acting chief of the naval brigade, M. V. M., since the retirement of the late Rear Admiral James H. Dillaway, Jr., last November, was Tuesday evening chosen by the line officers of the brigade on the second ballot as their captain and chief of brigade.

SECONDARY SECTION OPENS ITS SESSION

(Continued from Page One.)

school. It has in the spirit of progressive activity.

"The school that fails to take advantage of the varied possibilities of student associations is neglecting one of the most powerful instrumentalities for effective education."

Chairman Ellis Praises Boston's School System

"A Decade of School Administration in Boston" was the subject today of an address by David A. Ellis, president of the Boston school committee, before the department of school administration. In brief he said:

"The greatest reform of the decade in school administration in Boston was the substitution on Jan. 1, 1906, of a school committee of five for one of 24. This created an organization of great potency for good or evil, according to the personnel of its members."

"The character and high purpose of the new school committee has led to numerous important reforms, whose effects have been far reaching."

"The whole school system has been entirely removed from the field of politics. Its educational, official and financial administration has been made moral and efficient. The selection, promotion and retirement of teachers, officers and other employees of the school committee has been placed upon the most liberal, progressive and meritorious lines."

"Welfare of the pupils has been advanced. The educational opportunities afforded to pupils in the elementary schools, in the secondary schools, both long and short term, in the evening schools of various types, and in the other continuation schools have been immensely enlarged in all branches."

"In the old studies which constitute the basis of all public school education, in the higher cultural subjects and in those commercial and industrial fields which have become so important in this age the public school system of Boston has not only kept abreast of the best school systems in the United States, but has, in some respects, set the standard on this continent. The new school committee has, in short, purified and vitalized the public school system of Boston."

H. C. Russell Defines Uses of Courses Aiding Pupils

H. C. Russell, superintendent of city schools, Boardtown, Ill., before the department of science education today spoke on "Science Instruction in the Small High School" in part as follows:

"The school system was invented to aid man in his progress and to help him to be a man, and if it is to serve the purpose for which it was intended it must stand for these things:

"First, greater efficiency in the performance of common service. Service is the test of man's worth and his only badge of superiority. The modern high school is a new institution, and its chief purpose is to fit its natural and local constituency for the duties of life. It is not a secondary or a preparatory institution, but a primary means directly to serve the public needs. The high school must lend itself to the things with which man has to do. Man's power to earn and his capacity to make a living must be increased, and training in useful activity must be pushed to the front in the high school, which is the school of the masses."

"Second, a more complete and practical development of the economic and social forces of the community and a keener appreciation of the importance of the same. A strictly first-class high school is seeking to train the masses of the people not only industrially, but for all the duties of life; it is vocational in the highest sense and cultured to a degree equal to the best colleges of 40 years ago."

"Third, a correct and practical blending of industrial and cultural education. There is no antagonism between these two ideals in education. The high school is the common ground on which these two ideals can be brought into a practical and harmonious working unity. Science is the gateway to man's material prosperity and progress, and as this is a new, original, inventive age, intensely material, the modern high school should be equipped and able to solve the community problems and contribute to the community's growth and best development. The instruction in the high school should be in harmony with the drift of the race. Our schools on the economic side must produce wealth, and construct means for its distribution; on the cultural side, ideals and thought and construct character and men."

Carnegie Technical School Dean Is for Conservation

Dean Clifford B. Connelley of the school for apprentices and journeymen of the Carnegie Technical schools, Pittsburgh, Pa., talking before the department of manual training, said that perhaps at no time in the history of this country has there been a more persistent cry for conservation than at the present day. The demand for conservation is keenly felt, he said, in every branch of industry and education.

Progression and conservation must go hand in hand, Mr. Connelley continued,

FAVORS SHOP WORK FOR THOSE WHO ARE TEACHERS OF TRADE

Michael W. Murray, director of manual training, technical high school, Newtonville, Mass., at today's session of the manual training department, in Arlington Street church, said that the manual training leaders had been the first to recognize that their work had its shortcomings, and did not meet all the needs, but with its proper place in the school scheme it should lay the necessary foundation for the separate industrial school. He then dealt with the question of the selection and training of the teachers of this new kind of work which is planned to meet the needs of the boys and girls who are not being reached by the manual training in the grammar grades, or by the technical training of the high school.

In the discussion which followed, led by Daniel Upton, principal of the state normal school, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Paul Kreupointer, Altoona, Pa., who has made a study for 80 years of industrial training in the chief cities of Germany, said that in Munich, Germany, elementary teachers are assigned to the academic branches in the trade schools for nine months at the expense of the school board and go into the shop of the trade they are going to teach; for instance, if a teacher be assigned to the shoemaking industry she goes into a shoemaker's shop, sits down and learns how to make shoes, not merely for the purpose of learning the shoe trade, but for the distinct purpose of becoming thoroughly familiar with the business end of that trade.

On the motion of James C. Monaghan of New York city, president of the department, it was unanimously resolved that the colleges be urged to grant entrance credit to both boys and girls for manual training subjects, and that the colleges give this credit to graduates of those high schools that actually bring this work up to a suitable and satisfactory standard of excellence.

FINISH INQUIRY IN LYMAN SCHOOL

Mrs. Anna T. Steinhauer, representing the Parents Protective Association, this morning petitioned for the removal of the board of trustees of the Lyman school at a hearing held at the State House. Mrs. Frank W. Page, for the Equal Suffrage League, presented a petition for the abolition of corporal punishment at the institution. The first petition alleged that the trustees of the institution had been extremely negligent in the performance of their duties.

Complaints by women auditors marked the closing scene of the hearing. Other petitions were presented for the abolition of corporal punishment at the school. Dr. James E. Fee, superintendent of minor wards of the state board of charity, testified regarding the probation system in vogue at the institution. He said that the question of placing boys outside the state was now being considered in its legal aspects.

Mrs. Frank W. Page asked the committee to interrogate the witness relative to the system of visitations but the committee declined. Chairman Ham then announced that the public hearings are now closed, but the committee will hear four or five of the boy inmates of the institution later.

TACOMA ORDERED TO NICARAGUA. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The United States cruiser Tacoma, which was ordered to Bristol by the navy department to cooperate in celebrating Independence day, left her moorings Tuesday and is off for Bluefields, Nicaragua.

BIG INCREASE ON REALTY TAXES. NEW YORK—The report of the tax board as submitted to the board of aldermen showed that the present assessable valuation of New York's realty is \$7,044,102,674, \$237,012,070 more than last year.

MR. TAFT MAY LAY CORNER-STONE. BEVERLY, Mass.—Work will be begun soon in the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building here to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The committee will invite President Taft to lay the corner-stone.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING. ASBURY PARK, N. J.—The seventeenth annual session of the school of methods of the New Jersey Sunday School Association opened here Tuesday for a week's conference.

BARS CORPORATION MONEY. INDIANAPOLIS—The finance committee of the Republican state committee has decided not to accept contributions to the Republican campaign fund from corporations.

THE FOURTH IN ECUADOR. QUITO, Ecuador—The celebration of Independence day was especially celebrated in Ecuador by American residents.

In communities and among the people where the interests and welfare of the nation are to be considered. At no age, he said, in our nation's development have there been more problems confronting the educational profession than today and likewise have there been more men and women ready with proposals and plans to meet these varied problems.

UNDERSTAND CHILD AND DEVELOP HIM, DECLARES MR. FISH

Frederick P. Fish, president of the Massachusetts board of education, and Charles H. Winslow, chairman of the committee on industrial education for the American federation of labor, were the principal speakers at today's session of the national council of the National Education Association at the New Old South church.

Mr. Fish said: "The two things of the greatest importance for each child are these: First, he should be understood. His physical and mental capacity, his character, tastes and inclinations, points of strength and weakness, the direction in which he can be best developed, should be known. Second, he should be trained and developed not on conventional lines, but in that way which is most effective for him in view of his special character and aptitude."

"Each child should be studied individually. It would be a great gain to our race if parents themselves could be trained in this important duty. As it is, they are not infrequently unable to apprehend even the bodily needs, a matter far more simple than the analysis of the quality of a child's mind and the determination of his traits and inclinations."

"Moreover, those in the family are influenced by prejudice and false ambitions. Many a mother has been responsible for wrecking the life of her boy because she insisted on his becoming a lawyer instead of a farmer or a tradesman. Many a father has imposed a business career upon a well loved son who should have taken up a profession. Many a girl has been devoted to a life of idleness or forced to the unprofitable burden of a musical education whose place should have been that of housekeeper, teacher or private secretary."

"Fortunate is the child who is brought up in the country or on a farm. He has some of the old-fashioned influences about him. He learns to use his hands. He absorbs knowledge of natural processes and of the way in which they are controlled and directed."

"His everyday training fits him to a substantial degree for any work in life. But our other children can look only to the school for a large part of that which, in the old days, they got outside of it. This is the thought that is the basis of the modern movement toward industrial and vocational education."

HEARING ON PETITION FOR HIGH SPEED LINE BOSTON TO BEVERLY

The Massachusetts railroad commissioners gave a hearing today on a petition of the Boston & Eastern electric railway for a certificate that public necessity and convenience required the construction of a high speed road between Boston and Beverly. Attorney Charles S. Baxter for the petitioners submitted a copy of chapter 630 of the acts of the present year, authorizing the company to build a tunnel under Boston harbor and pointed out that in the decision in 1908 the commissioners said they would issue a certificate when legislation had been obtained. He then rested his case.

Attorneys Coolidge for the Boston & Maine, Frederick A. Snow for the Boston Elevated and Bentley W. Warren for the Boston & Northern said they desired to be heard on the merits of the case, and that they would endeavor to show that public necessity and convenience did not require the construction of such a tunnel, and the hearing was continued to Monday next to enable them to do so.

STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC AFIRE. NEW YORK—The big excursion side-wheel steamer Grand Republic, a sister ship of the General Slocum, which burned in New York harbor a few years ago with the loss of 1200 lives, was discovered in flames this afternoon as she came through the narrows in the lower bay.

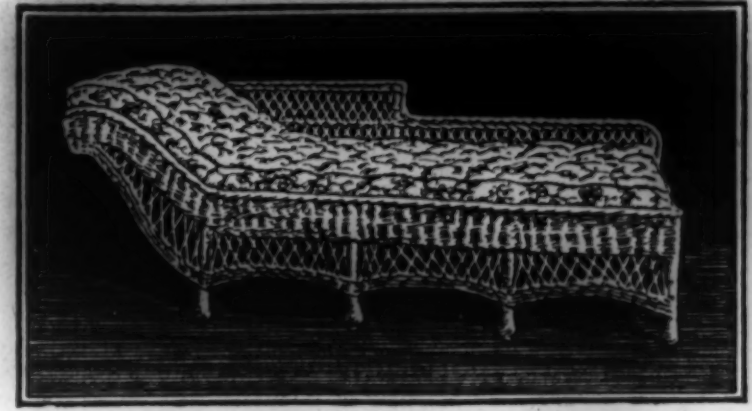
A number of tug and pleasure boats put out to the boat's assistance. Her captain headed her for the nearest dock and in the meantime several fireboats hurried to the scene.

There were not many passengers on board. A number of the pleasure boats took them off the boat. All were saved.

ARGENTINE SENDS FORTY OFFICERS

QUINCY, Mass.—Twelve warrant officers from the Argentine Republic arrived at the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company today. Forty officers in all have just reached the United States from the Argentine Republic.

Twenty of these will be stationed at the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the remainder at Fore River. The officers will watch the building of the Argentine battleships.



Paine's

OCCASIONAL PIECES

After one is settled in one's summer house there are certain places that seem to call aloud for just the right piece of furniture. The difficulty is to find the right piece.

We are frequently able to offer precisely the happy idea needed, whether for indoors or piazza.

Willow lounge, illustrated above, 6 feet, 2 inches long. Natural willow, \$22; stained, \$24; white enamel, \$26.50. Cushion in French taffeta, \$17.50. We deliver direct in Providence on our own motor trucks.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street, Boston

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

CYMRIC IS REPORTED TO ARRIVE IN BOSTON EARLY ON THURSDAY

A large number of passengers are expected to reach this port early Thursday on the White Star liner Cymric, Capt. F. B. Howarth, from Liverpool and Queenstown. On board the vessel are 355 saloon passengers and 425 steerage.

According to wireless advices from the steamer received today the Cymric was 520 miles east of Boston light at 9 p. m. Tuesday, and Captain Howarth said he expects to arrive below at 5 a. m. Thursday.

TELEPHONE CALL TO NORTH SHORE BY DIRECT ROUTE

Beginning today, a "no delay" telephone toll call system will be inaugurated between Salem, Beverly, Marblehead and Boston, a distinct saving of time to subscribers in getting desired connections.

The new method will be applied on traffic from metropolitan Boston exchanges (Main, Back Bay, Fort Hill, Haymarket, Oxford, Richmond and Tremont) to Salem, Beverly and Marblehead; and from Salem, Beverly and Marblehead to Boston.

Under the new system, subscribers in Salem, Beverly and Marblehead will be able to talk with subscribers in the Boston exchanges very nearly as quickly as on a local call or on a call to a neighboring exchange.

To facilitate this new service the Boston directory now contains the North Shore subscribers and is distributed in all the North Shore exchanges.

TRADE CLUB UNION TO BE ORGANIZED

A meeting of the promoters of the plan to consolidate the commercial clubs and boards of trade in southeastern Massachusetts into an organization to be known as the Old Colony Union, or a similar appropriate name, will be held this afternoon at the Boston City Club.

The Brookline Board of Trade will be represented by its President, Horace A. Poole, Vice-President Arthur H. Andrews, and Secretary Elroy S. Thompson. The Brockton Merchants Association will be represented by the President, Walter M. Dunbar, Vice-President John E. T. Fraser and Secretary William G. Rowe. The Brockton Commercial Club may also be represented.

The calls for the meeting were sent out by Judge Robert O. Harris, past president of the East Bridgewater Board of Trade, and A. W. Donovan, president of the Rockland Commercial Club.

REFER CAMBRIDGE ACT TO SOLICITOR

To refer the Cambridge board of aldermen voted to refer the appointment of seven captains and nine lieutenants in the fire department to the city solicitor.

This was done after a letter had been read from the civil service commission stating that as far as practicable the promotions in the fire department should be made by successive grades unless cause is shown why the promotion should not be made. The commission declared that any action by the aldermen in confirming the promotion to the grade of captain of persons below the grade of lieutenant would be illegal.

VOLUME OF PROTEST AGAINST FIGHT VIEWS GAINS MOMENTUM

Indications today point to a positive prohibition in this city of the exhibition of the motion pictures of the prize fight held recently in Reno, Nev.

"Chief Whitney of the state police, who has the motion pictures under supervision, today promised that he would absolutely veto the showing of the pictures on Sunday," said William Shaw, secretary of the World Christian Endeavor Society.

Secretary Shaw is enthusiastic over the response that the world-wide effort to forbid the pictures is receiving.

"In this state," says Secretary Shaw, "the movement is spreading fast. In Boston Mayor Fitzgerald has announced his opposition to the pictures and has called a conference of the licensees of the picture theaters for late this afternoon to endeavor to get them to promise not to show the pictures, and thus avoid the necessity of prohibiting them."

"No woman or child should be allowed to see the brutalizing pictures of the recent prize fight, and I shall do all in my power to prevent their exhibition in this city."

Thus spoke Mayor Fitzgerald to a delegation of members of the society which met at his office this noon, headed by Secretary Shaw.

The mayor said that he was no molly-coddle, and liked to see sparring exhibitions, but was as much opposed to brutality as anybody and would not permit the showing of this nature to be witnessed in Boston, either in actuality or in the pictures.

"Governor Draper has taken the question up with the attorney general. Governor Mann of Minnesota telegraphs that he will do all in his power to prohibit the showing of the pictures. The secretaries to the governors of Illinois, Mississippi and West Virginia promise that their chiefs will give the matter immediate attention."

A bill has just been introduced in the Georgia Legislature to prohibit the exhibition of pictures of the Reno fight in the state. There is every likelihood that it will be passed.

From all over the country word is being received as to action against the pictures. According to advices received today the pictures will be prohibited in the following places: Washington, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Ga.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pa.; Boston, Louisville, Lexington, Ky.; Des Moines, Ia.; Lincoln, Neb.; Iowa (entire state), Virginia (entire state).

Where pictures may be barred: Columbus, O.; Taunton, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Detroit, Denver, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Georgia (entire state).

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Efforts to prevent the showing of motion pictures of the Reno fight in Holyoke will be started today, it is expected, by the Civic Improvement Association.

CHICAGO PROHIBITS PARADE.

CHICAGO—Possibilities of race riots today led Chief of Police Steward to issue an order prohibiting a parade and celebration in honor of Jack Johnson on his arrival here tomorrow.

MONEY FOR PLAYGROUND. BEVERLY, Mass.—The board of aldermen has appropriated \$400 to be used in providing a public playground for the children. As yet the city has not selected a site.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR SAFE AND SANE FOURTH NEXT YEAR

James P. Munroe, chairman of the safe and sane Fourth committee, says that the idea put in practice to give Boston a quiet but patriotic Independence day proved fully up to expectations in every way. No dissenting voice had yet been heard, it is asserted.

Mayor Fitzgerald, it is said, looks favorably on another safe and sane Fourth, so the lines may be drawn even closer next Independence day.

"On the whole our plans worked very well," said John W. De Bruyn of the 1915 celebration committee. "We have received many letters commending the celebration."

"Our work was marked by harmonious action on the part of the people all along the line. We feel, on the whole, that the people enjoyed the celebration planned for them and certainly the Boston-1915 committee will make every effort to celebrate July 4, 1911, in a similarly safe and sane manner."

FURTHER RETURNS UNDER LOBBY ACT

These additional returns under the lobby act have been filed with the secretary of state:

The Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League paid William E. Dorman \$258.75 and Melvin M. Johnson \$25 for services on liquor legislation.

M. H. Dodge paid Junius T. Auerbach \$250 for services on the bill to correct the "joker" in the tax law codification of 1909, as a result of which trust companies would have to pay only \$5 a thousand on their deposits.

Henry W. Doane paid Robert Luce \$500 for his services in favor of the bill to create a bureau of animal industry.

The Suffolk Brewing Company paid William B. Sullivan \$250.00.

Louis C. Dexter paid Junius T. Auerbach \$500 for his services on the bill to regulate the rate of interest to be charged by bank institutions and loan associations.

A. N. Swallow & Co. paid Allan G. Buttrick \$400 for his opposition to the bar and bottle bill.

The United States Casualty Company paid the firm of Matthews, Thompson and Spring \$250.

MOTIONS HEARD IN HEINZE CASE

Judge Rugg of the supreme court today heard motions in the suits of F. Augustus Heinze against A. F. D. Adams et al., to recover collateral securities pledged with Adams to secure loans. The case has been before F. Rockwood Hall as master for months. The hearing is the most protracted that has been had before a master in this state. It will last a month or two longer.

Counsel for John A. Gale, one of the defendants, asked the court to have W. I. Badger, counsel for Mr. Heinze, directed to put his client on the witness stand forthwith. Mr. Badger said Mr. Heinze would return home July 22 and he would produce him at the hearing July 26. In view of this understanding, the court took no action on the motion. Another motion to have the master report on the advisability of dissolving the injunction in the case the court took under advisement.

MONITORIALS

By Nixon Waterman

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHER.

You may know all the stars
Clear from Neptune to Mars;
You may have every subject by heart;
Be up in each item
And versed in each schism—
In short think you're awfully smart;
And though you impress
Many minds more or less,
You are not a philosopher till,
Casting learning behind,
The true secret you find
Is to look very wise and—keep still.

The prevailing rule of the present summer for most of our politicians appears to be, "When in doubt, turn to golf." Scaling the bunkers is great pastime for those who are trying to figure out the best way to circumvent the hazards of political fortune.

POPULAR VIEW.

Silas—Ruben, what is this fisheries question between the United States and Canada we are a-hearin' so much about these days?

Ruben—Oh, I ain't paid no attention to it but I reckon it must be, "Have you got a bite?"

James J. Hill's degree of LL. D. from Yale and J. Pierpont Morgan's similar honor from Harvard need not arouse the envy of Andrew Carnegie, whom the big colleges appear to have overlooked, in such matters, this year. The great iron-master already has to his credit nearly enough of these highly significant letters to decorate a whole set of children's building blocks.

MILITANT LITERATURE.

The hard whose "Jingo" lines are full
Of crimson war and strife, I ween,
Can sell them—if he has a pull—
To some fierce powder magazine.

To attempt to omit the American Alpine Club, which includes in its membership the names of ex-President Roosevelt and Commander Peary, from an "authoritative" list of American mountain-climbing organizations is a task that promises to be a little bit too altitudinous for those attempting it. The absence of such tall peaks is likely to be in itself too conspicuous to be passed by without comment.

HIS LONG DAY.

Investigator—Why, my good man, I cannot believe that you work 20 hours a day.

Bridgman—Sure thing! I go to work at 10 o'clock morning; work till 10 o'clock night. Ten and ten, twenty! See?

Although the freight rates on lemons from the California fruit centers is likely to reduce their price, the average self-respecting citizen will hope that one will not be handed him any often on that account.

A QUADRENNIAL BIRTHDAY.

Despite the "safe and sane" new Fourth, Full many would feel thankful, very, Had our independence been declared
On the twenty-ninth of February.

The Kansas police judges who are planning to sentence all tramps and vagrants to work in the wheat fields are not likely to have their findings reversed by a higher court on the grounds that they represent "cruel and inhuman treatment."

PRACTICALLY DEFINED.

Teacher—Who can tell me the meaning of the term "domestic economy"?
Willing pupil—I asked papa and he says it means paring the potatoes thin, cutting a pie in six pieces and having hash for breakfast every other morning.

Just now the trend of political discussion runs something like this: "If Roosevelt wishes to be nominated for Governor of New York, he can be. If he is nominated he will be elected. If he is elected the members of the Legislature who have dared to defy his wish in regard to the enactment into law of the Cobb direct nomination bill favored by Governor Hughes may expect it. XX. . . .@% . . .!!!! plus.

OFF AND ON.

The singer could not keep the key
And all because, slack!
The piece he tried to sing, you see,
Was one from Offenbach.

It is reported that at least four of the congressmen who have of late been taking an active part in the rebellion against "Uncle Joe" Cannon and measures that are termed "regular" have been summoned to gather at Colonel Roosevelt's home at Sagamore hill soon. Unless "Uncle Joe" himself is invited to visit there soon, he may be moved to make up his mind that there are outward and visible signs of an inward feeling against him. The preponderance of evidence appears to be on the opposite side.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Mother—There, dear, you must not say that Freddie is a greedy girl without the very best of reasons. Why do you speak so of her?
Dimple—Well, at Myrtle Vanders' birthday party this afternoon there was one piece of cake lots bigger than the rest and just as I was reaching for it she took it.

Believe—Vanders is not a bad fellow. I wigga he aims to tell the truth.
Wagga—Perhaps he does but if so, he is the worst verbal marksmen in this neighborhood.

TODAY AND TOMORROW.

If you have a message of beauty and peace
To better and brighten the way
And gladden your kind and their pleasure increase,
Oh, tell it to others today.
But if there is aught you could say that would fill
One breast with a shadow of sorrow
Oh, banish it far from your thinking until
The day after day after tomorrow.

SCOTTISH EDUCATOR BRINGS MESSAGE ON TRAINING FOR BOYS

The Rev. Henry Williamson of Dundee, Scotland, brought the greetings of old country educators to the National Education Association at the session of the manual training section of the department of manual training and art education today in the Arlington Street church.

Mr. Williamson was delegated to attend the convention by the school board of Dundee, of which he is a member. He intends to visit New York and to return to Scotland in about two weeks. He stated that there is as much activity in regard to industrial education in the British Isles as on this side of the water.

The manual training school system has reached a high state of efficiency in London, Birmingham and Leeds, said Dr. Williamson. He mentioned the half-time school system that he found in the jute factories at Ludlow, Mass., and said that it corresponds to the system in Dundee, which is designed to train boys between the ages of 14 and 18 years in the technicalities of manufacturing jute by a four-year course.

Five hours are spent in the mill and three hours in school. There is a five weeks' vacation in the summer and free board at a camp. All the expenses are paid by the company. The boys receive a weekly wage of \$3.00 to \$5.40. The manufacturers are not guaranteed that the boys will work for them on the completion of their course; the boys are thus not bound in any way.

Arthur D. Dean Outlines Industrial School Ideals

Arthur D. Dean of the state education department, Albany, N. Y., spoke today before the department of manual training, his subject being "A System of Industrial Training." He said in part: "Agitation for industrial education does not mean that there is to be any educational revolution, but rather the continuance of the evolution which has been, and one hopes always will be, taking place.

"This form of education is not antagonistic to the general function of all education, which is to develop and train. Some subjects and processes are best for certain groups, and every school should be the natural expression of the life of its community.

"It all means a redirection of our public schools and involves a comprehensive treatment of the pressing needs of our schools, our children and our industries.

"The school system may well begin to separate at the end of the sixth grade into three distinct branches, leading, first, to the present high school system; second, to higher business schools; third, to higher schools which train workers in industrial and agricultural vocations.

"A far-reaching phase will be the establishment of continuation schools. Employers must regulate their affairs so that boys and girls between 14 and 18 years of age may be excused from factory and store work to attend these schools for a few hours a week in order that American citizenship may be preserved and some notion be given these immature children of industrial and commercial practice.

"Colleges will wisely listen to the criticisms that come up from the laity and from the ranks of the teachers and cease attempting to force high schools to shape courses of study to meet certain arbitrary college entrance requirements.

"The laity looks upon the school as the public's way of expressing interest in the educational welfare and efficiency of its offspring and people will never be satisfied until the college, the high school and even the grammar grades take that fact into account and plan their work on the theory that education should be for efficiency as well as for culture."

Joseph H. Hill Discusses Normal School Training

Before the department of normal schools today a paper on "The Distinctive Professional Content of Normal School and College Courses" was read by Joseph H. Hill, president State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., in part as follows:

"The normal school or normal college assumes to prepare teachers for every phase of public school work not only elementary, but secondary. Training for teaching cannot properly be made a mere incident in a student's general course. The normal college is a distinctive professional school. It differs from other professional schools in that so far as subject matter is concerned its various courses traverse much the same ground as in a school the purpose of whose course is general; hence the difficulty of securing a clear recognition of the actual differentiation.

"The essential elements to be included in the curriculum of the normal school in training for any grade of teachers are: 1. A well organized body of pedagogical theory. 2. The linking of educational theory and thought with the training school of practice. 3. Specific attention on the part of the intending teacher from the point of view of mature preparation and with particular reference to their organization for teaching to the subjects that have traditionally had a place only in the elementary curriculum. 4. The recognition in the organization of every subject that the prime purpose in every teachers' school is the organiza-

Public School Training to Citizenship

THE United States public school system exerts a powerful influence toward the moral uplift of the nation. The following article, written specially for The Christian Science Monitor, shows in a new way the relationship which the free, unsectarian school bears to the American youth—native or naturalized—and to good citizenship.

BY MARIAN A. WHITE.

THE morale of a nation in large measure depends on the training of its youth. The boy of today is the man of tomorrow. The girl now attending school and quickly absorbing impressions helpful or otherwise is the mother of the future, and the probabilities are that before she reaches this auspicious period her sex will have become a power at the polls.

With these thoughts in mind, the question naturally arises as to the line of study or of conduct being advocated or pursued in our public schools, in order that our youth may be armed and equipped for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. For investigation proves that apart from a superficial knowledge of history, a smattering of the mechanism of government and a few belated ideas as to what constitutes "liberty and equality," the average youth has little understanding of the qualifications essential to the making of a good citizen or the development of a true patriot.

The duties of citizenship and of loyalty to country are, unfortunately, in the mind of the average youth, confused with Fourth of July bombast, hubbub and tumult. His patriotism resolves itself into the ability to explode fireworks and in the indiscriminate handling of powder, no matter what the aftermath be in suffering to his fellows. Public sentiment has now demanded a more dignified celebration of our day of independence. But it will take a decade at least to set right in the minds of the masses the confusion of ideas as to what constitutes the duties of good citizenship and loyalty to country on this, the most important of our national holidays.

The youth has been led to infer that "liberty and equality" signify the right to say and to do anything and everything he pleases regardless of the feelings and safety of others. He becomes more or less impressed with the idea that after leaving school he may occupy himself with some "gentle" employment though he may be essentially fitted for occupation involving manual labor, and ultimately aspire to the chief office of the nation. Laudable ambition enough if he be of the right caliber mentally and morally. Which brings out that he must first comprehend the full significance of a true and honorable citizenship with a courage and fearlessness that will aid him to devote himself to the best interests of his country in the face of partisan politics.

The superficial teachings of the school-room regarding these vital questions find an outlet later to the ambitious youth in the heated controversies of partisan debates in promiscuous assemblies. The young man who might have been trained to honorable and upright citizenship, a help to his immediate community and a loyal upholder of all that is involved in the phrase, "liberty and equality," now becomes absorbed in the maelstrom of unhealthy influences and probably criminality, perhaps wrecking a career whose dawn was filled with promise.

No opportunity had been offered during the most impressionable years to grasp the principle that whenever speech "affects the safety of others, or interferes with their liberty to follow legitimate pursuits, and acquire, hold, and dispose of property in such lawful manner as they may see fit," it is guilty of the abuse of freedom and equality and that such abuse of the principles of right and justice, merit and will receive righteous punishment.

No effort should be spared, no money begrudged, to educate our youth to the first principles of sound citizenship. At the same time it is doubtful if the majority of educators realize the responsibility of inculcating a true spirit of honorable citizenship, of amor patriæ.

tion of the subject matter for presentation.

Prof. G. F. Warren Urges Farm Lore for High Schools

"The Place of Agriculture in the Public High School" was the topic today of G. F. Warren, professor in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., before the department of rural and agricultural education. He said in part:

"When your father was a farmer he could succeed without education because he was competing with men who were also untrained for the work. The young man who starts farming today must be able to compete with the large number of young men who have some training for farming.

"Before he reaches middle life he will find that he is competing with young men a large proportion of whom have had some such training. The farmer of the future who succeeds without training for the work must be an unusually able man.

"Even in the past, education has given its possessor a great advantage. In our farm management investigations at Cornell University, we have secured some very emphatic figures on this point. "If our high schools are to serve the people, every high school must offer agriculture as an elective so that all the students who desire may take the work. This work will be one of the best educational subjects wholly aside from its utility. Ordinarily it will be elected in place of foreign languages. Most teachers used to say that any one could farm. It is now interesting

opposed to the baneful influences of partisan politics. For is it not true that our public school emoluments are to a large extent under the influence of "political pull"? And that "graft" has stretched its tentacles over and around our public school system until even youthful thoughts have become ensnared and boys to manhood grown, or growing, feel it imperative to pattern their morals after those of the local politician?

It is a matter for comment that aliens from countries where the spirit of honorable citizenship and loyalty to the state is inculcated and fostered by work in the public schools are the last to become denationalized. Yet when they become naturalized citizens of the new country they are invariably found in the foremost ranks of the patriot. There is much of the alien element in our public schools, therefore is it the more imperative that duties and responsibilities pertaining to a sound citizenship be persistently ingrafted in the curriculum.

Were this done seriously and earnestly, with conscientious endeavor, alien doctrines would not root themselves in our midst, neither would encouragement be given to the foreign-born, to make the United States a rallying point from whence revolutionary speeches are directed against the government of other countries.

Every true American, whether he be native or naturalized, should have no room in his heart for anything reflecting dishonor upon his native land, or the land of his adoption. Were this thought implanted in our public schools, those who incline to riot, to treason, to arson, to homicide, in the name of "freedom of speech" would have fewer followers, while the alien element so constantly flooding our shores, a large proportion of which never qualify for citizenship, would not dare to abuse the freedom symbolized by our beautiful national emblem in congregating together and hurling anathemas and threats against the government under which they were born and to which they are now opposed, and which they ultimately forsake in order to find shelter and peace beneath that flag typifying freedom, but which they, unfortunately, interpret into license to do and to dare regardless of the ethics of law and order.

Such disturbing elements should be given to understand that an enlightened American public requires hygienic to be laid to rest; that it insists that the banner of freedom under which the alien is now enrolled be regarded with due respect; that the same public spirit which neither will it countenance the avenging of so-called "wrong" of governments to which these same disturbing elements refused to be amenable.

The public school is the arena in which we must strive in all earnestness and truth to inculcate that which constitutes honorable citizenship. The seed thus sown will germinate and bear fruit. Its influence will be felt at the polls. Municipal, state and national offices will be filled by men of unquestioned integrity. Public utilities will not be manipulated by trusts, and the honest dealer will then have his day.

The world is growing better, the pessimists to the contrary. More good, earnest men and women are deluging the communities in which they live, and ultimately the state, the nation, yes, and the world at large, with higher thoughts and nobler ambitions than ever before. Our public school system is not perfect, but its influence is a power toward the moral uplift of the nation and with painstaking and judicious effort may be made the citadel of a new movement from which shall emanate the vital essentials tending toward the cultivation of those morals and graces which make for an honorable citizenship.

to hear these same teachers say that agriculture is too difficult for high schools. Neither statement is true today. Agriculture can be as readily taught as geometry and physics. It will be as well taught when the teachers have been given the same preparation that they are now given for the teaching of other subjects."

Dick J. Crosby Discusses Place of Farm Teaching

Dick J. Crosby, specialist in agricultural education, Washington, in an address before the department of rural and agricultural education this morning on "The Place of the Agricultural High School in the System of Public Education," said in part:

"The American ideal is a system of universal education, but we have come far short of realizing this ideal. Our school system is much like a trunk-line railroad with excellent through service and unparalleled terminal facilities, but with no provision for local service or branch-line connections. In other words we do not make adequate provision for industrial vocational instruction. The

Pennsylvania Railroad

AEROPLANE RACES

Aviation Week at Atlantic City

It is not a far cry back to "Darius Green and his flyin' machine" when aerial navigation was considered impossible.

To-day Atlantic City is preparing for a great Aviation Meet from July 2 to 11, when three of the greatest flyers of the modern world will demonstrate their mastery of the air.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the holder of the world's record for speed, will fly daily from July 4 to 11.

Walter E. Brookins, who holds the record for high flying, will give exhibitions July 7 to 11 in a Wright aeroplane.

This is the first contest between the Wright and Curtiss machines.

It is also expected that Charles K. Hamilton, the great long distance aviator, will be present and race from July 7 to 11.

There will be prize events each day, including a fifty-mile flight over a five mile circular course, and prize high flying July 7 to 11, directly over the beach front and ocean.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the direct route to Atlantic City, and excursion tickets are on sale from all points.

Federation Can Affiliate Only With Association

An affiliation of the Federation of State Teachers Associations will with the N. E. A. was the subject of an address of Superintendent of Schools Charles S. Fos of Reading at the meeting of the federation Tuesday. He told of the origin of the federation, which was tentatively formed at Denver at the time of the meeting of the National Education Association of 1909.

"At this time," said the speaker, "if was felt that the federation should be a department of the N. E. A. A committee prepared a petition to the directors of the N. E. A. for permission to form a department. Dr. Shepard, secretary of the N. E. A., however, called attention to the fact that the constitution of the N. E. A. defines membership, that every active member of the N. E. A. is a member of every department thereof, and that it is beyond the power of any department to impose additional qualifications for membership as did this petition.

"Now, since the membership of such an organization as this must consist largely of officers of state associations and of their sectional departments and of their affiliated bodies, it became evident that an independent organization affiliated with the National Education Association was the only solution of the problem."

Guy E. Maxwell Describes Sphere of Normal Schools

Guy E. Maxwell, president of the state normal school, Winona, Minn., spoke before the department of normal schools today, his subject being "Legitimate Spheres of Influence for the Normal School in Public Instruction." He said in part:

"We are in the midst of a period of transition from older types of schools to newer types. The honor of developing, during the past half century, a respected and demand for professionally trained teachers belongs primarily to the normal schools of the country. But to have maintained and perfected a work even of such great public service will not serve to perpetuate this type of school if it fails to respond to the needs of the next half century or even of the next decade.

"The normal school sphere of influence must cover, in addition to a preparation of teachers for general elementary school work, special training of teachers for all forms of public school service, including rural, graded, secondary and special.

"Since there is no field where the service of scholarship is more needed than in the problems of public education, elementary and secondary, the normal school, claiming such problems as distinctly and quite exclusively her own, should attack them with the energy and enthusiasm inspired by a great mission, demanding and improving the opportunity for the growth and expansion commensurate with the difficulty and importance of the responsibilities involved."

At the Railway Terminals

The Boston & Albany road provided extra service today for the Ladies Auxiliary, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Worcester, and their guests en route to Riverside recreation grounds for their annual outing.

President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine road went to Portland, Me., to day via Portsmouth for the purpose of attending the Maine Central directors' meeting.

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer of the Boston Terminal Company, has a force of electricians installing insulated joints for track circuits at South station passenger yard.

The eastern district passenger department of the New Haven road inaugurated its Newport via Mansfield excursion business from South station at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

The car department of the Boston & Maine road is experimenting with a new group mantle Pintch gas burner. The 20-ton artificial ice plant which is operated by the Boston Terminal Company's power house at South station is on full capacity daily in order to fill contracts.

Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

SUMMER MUSIC STUDY
Advanced Methods Piano and Theory
COURSES FOR TEACHERS AND PERFORMERS
JULY 14 TO SEPT. 17

GANS STUDIOS, 102 West 80th St., New York

Teachers Wage Presidency Campaign

BOSTON EDUCATORS OFFER ON SCHOOLS TO TEACH INDUSTRY

Chairman Ellis of Board Does Not Agree That Such Training Has Reached Its Limit—Replies to Mr. Joyner.

OTHERS TELL IDEAS

David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston school committee, when asked today to comment on the annual address of President James Y. Joyner of the National Education Association, when the head of that organization in Tremont temple Tuesday evening sounded a warning against the movement for industrial education going to the extreme which would mean neglect of other and fundamental factors, deemed absolutely necessary in this country, said:

"I should say that the purpose of education is three-fold: to teach the boy or girl how to make an honest living; how to get honest joy out of life; and how to be of service to the world at large. These seem to me to be the three ideals of education. These represent three different forces, each pulling in a different direction. Any scheme of education at any given time would seem to have a sort of equilibrium between these three forces. Naturally it will always be a question of adjustment as to whether the pendulum swings too far in one direction or another.

"We have been going ahead ever since public school education has been founded with very little regard to industrial demands. There have sprung up, have been created by economic conditions, and have been appreciated only within the last 10 or 15 years. I should say that it would take a great many years before these industrial conditions will have received their full and fair share of treatment.

"I do not believe that education has swung so far yet that we need serious warnings against over-industrializing our educational system."

Joseph H. Hill, president of the Kansas state normal school, Emporia, Kan., also president of the department of normal schools of the N. E. A., realized, he said, that industrial training has a legitimate part in the public school system, but he said that he was conservative and not a very ardent advocate of trade schools where they would encroach on the freedom of the pupil in arranging his own future. He said that there was danger in beginning the vocational training too early. The industrial pressure is greater in the East than in the West, he said, so that the situation in the West has not become as acute as in the East.

W. S. Picken, principal Western normal school, Hays, Kan.—I think the situation will adjust itself. I see no particular danger of industrial training usurping too large a part of our general education system, but I think it well to sound a little note of alarm. The situation in the West does not at present offer the same problem as in the East.

Kenya L. Butterfield, president Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, and president of rural and agricultural department, N. E. A.—I consider President Joyner's treatment of the situation conservative but good. I am inclined to agree with his attitude, for I have seen some of the dangers that he points out. "There is not the slightest danger of carrying the industrial and vocational idea of education too far in Massachusetts," said Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education. "In Massachusetts," continued Dr. Snedden, "the industrial and vocational type of education is meant to add to and supplement the other kinds and are not intended to compete in any way with the high schools. The industrial and vocational schools occupy an entirely different field and one that has heretofore been unoccupied. The commission does not believe in mixing industrial and vocational education with the liberal type, for the best results cannot be obtained that way."

NEWPORT AIR FERRY PROMISED TO FLY TO NARRAGANSETT PIER

NEWPORT, R. I.—A dirigible airship line is planned to run from here to Scarborough Beach, Narragansett Pier, by way of Focky Point, this being the first of its kind in the United States. Stuart Davis of Providence, representing the Zodiac Dirigible Airship Company of New York, is here now superintending the erection of the airframes.

It is said that the huge air ferry will be in operation within six weeks. The balloon to be used is 100 feet long and will carry six persons for two hours. It is of French make and has already been tried out successfully in Paris. The machine is to run here as a novelty and will make trips only on calm days. The rate of tariff has not been fixed.

Administration in Boston School System Is Subject of Committee's Chairman



CHAIRMAN DAVID A. ELLIS. Speaks today at convention on "A Decade of School Administration in Boston."

VACATION SCHOOLS IN BROOKLINE BEGIN THEIR SHORT TERM

The vacation schools of Brookline opened this morning for a term of five or six weeks with a double session, only one of which can be attended by each pupil. The morning session is from 8:15 to 10 a. m. and the afternoon session is from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. About 400 applications were received.

The Winthrop and Sewall schools are for the accommodation of all students under the age of nine, all over that age going to the Lincoln school. In the latter school Frederic O. Smith will have charge with Louis Schmitt and the Misses S. M. Aldrich and C. Gertrude Knox as his assistants. Miss Florence C. Lamson of the Bunkle school, assisted by E. G. Potter and G. L. White, will have charge of the work in the Sewall school. It is planned to carry out kindergarten work on an extensive scale in the Winthrop school and Mrs. M. P. Masse will have supervision of the work there assisted by the Misses Louise Crevelin and Ford.

Basket and bent iron work, drawing, sewing, nature study and athletics are among the attractive courses offered to the boys and girls and almost 90 per cent of the work will be carried on out of doors. At the close of the summer term all the pupils will be taken on an outing.

CONFEDERATE MEN VOTE APPRECIATION TO GENERAL GRANT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The spectacle of a group of Confederate veterans giving a ringing vote of admiration for General Grant Tuesday evening, welded the last link in the chain of friendship between the Petersburg camp, United Confederate Veterans and the Springfield G. A. R. post.

The southerners came here as guests of the G. A. R. men. Commander Bernard of the Confederates moved that "We ex-soldiers give a ringing vote of admiration and appreciation of the life and deeds of General Ulysses S. Grant." With bared heads, the men of the Blue and Gray arose and reverently indicated their respect for the great Union commander. And none the less significant was the motion put by Past Deputy Commander Hersey of the G. A. R. post of this city, that the men who wore the Blue give a ringing vote of "admiration, good will and love of the memory of two heroes of the Confederacy, Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson." Again Blue and Gray stood and reverently indicated their hearty approval of the motion.

EPISCOPALIANS TO MEET. Episcopals from all parts of America will hold a conference for church work at the Episcopal Theological school, Cambridge, July 9 to 24. This conference will give instruction in all phases of religious work and especially along missionary lines.

DEPORT CHINESE STOWAWAYS. Lee Quong and Hop Sing, the two Chinese stowaways on the United Fruit Company steamer Bradford, left here today in irons when the steamship sailed from Long wharf for Jamaica port.

Thursday's Program

National Education Association.

General Session, 8 p. m., Tremont Temple—Music by the Thomas N. Hart grammar school band, Fred W. Lewis, director; "Public Health and Public Education," by Luther H. Gulick, Russell Sage Foundation, New York; "Universal Education and International Peace," by P. P. Claxton, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; "Training for Teaching," by Miss Emma L. Johnston, principal of Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, New York.

Department of Business Education, 9:30 a. m., First Baptist church—"What Business Men Demand of Our Graduates," by Horace G. Healey, high school of commerce, New York; discussion led by W. A. Hawkins, superintendent of Jordan Marsh Company, Boston; "Commercial Education as a Branch of Vocational Training," by Cheesman A. Herick, president, Girard College, Philadelphia; discussion led by Arthur J. Meredith, director of the commercial department, state normal school, Salem; "The Attitude of Academic High School Teachers Toward Students of Commercial Departments," by James M. Green, principal, New Jersey state normal and model schools, Trenton, N. J.; discussion led by Frank O. Carpenter, head, commercial department, English high school, Boston.

Department of Kindergarten Education, 9:30 a. m., normal art school, Newbury and Exeter streets—President's address, "The Principles of Development as the Basis of Kindergarten Method," by Miss Luella A. Palmer, kindergarten, public school No. 63, New York; "The Child as the Basis of Correlation in the Kindergarten," by Amy E. Tanner, department of experimental pedagogy, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; "Esthetic Development of Children at the Kindergarten Period," by Caroline Crawford, physical culture department, Teachers' College, New York city, N. Y.

Department of Music Education, 9:30 a. m., New England Conservatory—"Some of the Effects of Music Education in the Schools," by John W. Cook, president of Northern Illinois state normal school, DeKalb; general discussion, "Success in Public School Music," by Leonard B. Marshall, assistant director of music, public schools, Boston; discussion led by Grant Drake, assistant director of music, public schools, Boston; "A Lesson Talk," by William J. Tomlins, lecturer on music, New York city; Report of Committee on Terminology, by Charles I. Rice, director of music, public schools, Worcester, chairman.

Department of Child Study, 9:30 a. m., Old South church, Copley square—Topic: "The Child Welfare Conference"; "The National Child Welfare Conference: Its Work and Its Relations to Child Study," by G. Stanley Hall, president Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; "How Every School May Be a Child Welfare Conference," by William H. Allen, director bureau of municipal research, New York; discussion.

Department of Secondary Education, 9:30 a. m., Central Congregational church—Joint session with the departments of science and rural and agricultural education.

Topic: "The Practical Aspects of Science in Secondary Education with Special Reference to the Introduction of Materials from Agriculture, Household Arts, Technical Industries, etc." "The Pedagogical Viewpoint," by W. R. Hart, professor in Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.; "The Scientific Viewpoint," by W. J. V. Osterhout, professor in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; discussion, "Physics," by William Orr, deputy state commissioner of education, Boston; "Chemistry," by Joseph B. Mills, high school of commerce, New York city; "Botany," by S. B. McCready, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; "Zoology," by Chester Matthews, Brooklyn normal school, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Physiology," by Louis Murbach, head of high school, biological instruction, Detroit; "Physical Geography," E. M. Lohrner, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; general discussion.

Report of committee on college entrance credit for graduates of high schools teaching agriculture, by A. B. Graham, Ohio State University, Columbus, O., chairman.

Department of Higher Education, 9:30 a. m., Second church, Copley square—Topic: "Relations of Faculties and Fraternities," by W. H. P. Faunce, president Brown University, Providence, R. I.; discussion led by Ralph K. Jones, librarian, University of Maine, Orono, Me. Topic: "College Discipline," by Thomas Arkle Clark, dean of men, State University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; general discussion.

Library Department, 9:30 a. m., Public library—Topic: "The Training of Teachers in the Use of Books and the Library in the Knowledge of Children's Books," by James V. Sturges, principal of State Normal school, Geneseo, N. Y.; discussion led by Miss Mary C. Richardson, instructor of mathematics and physics, State Normal school, Castine, Me.; Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, department of home economics, Cornell University.

Department of Rural and Agricultural Education—Joint session with departments of science, education and secondary education. (For program see department of secondary education.)

Department of Physical Education—9:30 a. m., Huntington hall, Rogers building—General topic: "Education of Girls," paper by Miss Rebecca Stonerod, director of physical training, public schools, Washington; discussion led by Miss Laura S. Plummer, director of physical training, Boston City Normal school, Boston; Miss Beulah Kennard, president Pittsburgh Playground Association, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Peace Reigns Supreme Here

Here meet the many disciples and workers for universal peace, among the delegates of the National Education Association.



HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PEACE LEAGUE. The many draped flags are symbols of the brotherhood that should exist among nations of the world according to the doctrines as taught by the league.

BOSTON LIBRARY EXHIBITION IS OF INTEREST TO EDUCATORS

Growth of Institution to Nearly 1,000,000 Volumes and Breadth of Scope Constitute Object Lessons in Utilization of Facilities for Educational Purpose.

Two special exhibitions have been opened in the Boston Public Library, Copley square, that should prove of especial interest to the thousands of teachers from all over the country who are attending the convention of the National Education Association.

The first of these will be found in two rooms on the ground floor on the right of the entrance foyer. It consists of a series of photographs, diagrams, charts, etc., which illustrate and make clear the growth of the first important public library in the world, from modest beginnings in 1854, when it contained 16,221 volumes, to its present magnitude, when it contains nearly 1,000,000 volumes.

The most important lesson is the growth of the library into the educational consciousness of the people of Boston, and this is told in the exhibition in a variety of ways.

It shows the growth from one small building more than 50 years ago to the present "plant," which includes the great central library on Copley square, 11 branch libraries, each as large as an ordinary library; 20 or more reading rooms and stations scattered throughout the city, and arrangements for supplying all schools and public institutions with books.

Some idea of the character of the collections of the library may also be obtained from this exhibition, and of the treasures which students find here.

Paper by Miss Elizabeth A. Wright, Radcliffe College, Cambridge; discussion led by Dr. Robert W. Lovett, Boston; Miss Lillian M. Towne, assistant supervisor, public schools, Boston. A visit to playgrounds under jurisdiction of Boston public schools will be made Thursday afternoon. Directions will be given at the close of Thursday morning session or at the information booth in the old Art Museum.

Department of Science and Education—General session with departments of secondary and agricultural education (for program see department of secondary education).

Department of Manual Training and Art, Art Lecture—9:30 a. m., Arlington Street church—"Professional Suggestions and Experiences in Upholding a Vital and Organic Art and Artisanry for America," by John Ward Stinson, Interlaken school, Laporte, Ind. "Art Education or Art Instruction," by C. Valentine Kirby, director of art instruction, Buffalo, N. Y. "The Advancement of Drawing and Art Teaching in Our Public Schools as Compared With the Advancement Made in Foreign Countries," by Miss Bonnie E. Snow, editorial department, Prang Educational Company, New York. "Drawing and Its Relation to the Arts and Crafts of the Public Schools," by William C. A. Hammel, departments of manual arts and physics, State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C.; discussion led by Cheshire L. Boone, director manual training and art, Montclair, N. J.

Affiliated Societies. Federation of State Teachers Associations, 2:30 p. m., Second church, Copley square—Topic: "Affiliation of Teachers' Associations: 'The California Plan,'" by L. E. Armstrong, San Francisco; "The Virginia Plan," by J. H. Binford, executive secretary of the Virginia Cooperative Education Association, Richmond, Va.; "The New York Plan," by Frank D. Boynton, superintendent of schools, Ithaca, N. Y.; "The Ohio Plan," S. K. Mardis, state school inspector, Columbus, O.; general discussion; report of committee on permanent organization, by E. Mackey, supervising principal of city schools, Trenton, N. J.

Religious Education Association, 3 p. m., Old South church, Copley square—General topic: "The Religious Element in Current Public Education," presiding officer, William H. P. Faunce, president, Brown University, Providence, R. I.; address by Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States commissioner of education, Washington; P. P. Claxton, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; Arthur Henry Chamberlain, treasurer of the N. E. A., Pasadena, Cal.; Benjamin S. Winchester, educational secretary, Congregational Sunday School Society, Boston; Samuel T. Dutton, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.

Massachusetts Medical Gymnastic Society 2:30 p. m.—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 30 Trinity place—"The Common School for Public Health Promotion," by A. E. Winslow, member of Massachusetts state board of education, Boston. "The Conservation of Human Resources," by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. "School Hygiene Standards," by Homer H. Seerley, president Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Ia. "Dr. Rotch's Work," by Dr. Charles Hunter Dunn, Boston.

An idea may be had of the great newspaper room and the magazine department, the patent library, the statistical library, the music library, the vast special collections, the art department and something of the working of the entire library system.

A collection which bears more directly on education, however, has been opened on the third floor of the library—in the art gallery.

It consists of some of the earliest school books used in England and this country, beginning with the horn books and battledores, and running down the line of development to the present time.

There are also many rare and choice copies of the earliest printed books in the Massachusetts Bay colony as well as books printed in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries relating to the colonies.

On the walls of the exhibition hall will be seen one great evidence of the relationship that exists between the schools and the library in the thousand or more photographs of all kinds taken from the library collection which the library is constantly circulating through the schools as the teachers require them. The library collection of photographs already numbers about 30,000 prints.

The books on exhibition in cases on the third floor tell the story of education in this country from the very beginning.

Massachusetts Medical Gymnastic Society 2:30 p. m.—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 30 Trinity place—"The Common School for Public Health Promotion," by A. E. Winslow, member of Massachusetts state board of education, Boston. "The Conservation of Human Resources," by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. "School Hygiene Standards," by Homer H. Seerley, president Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Ia. "Dr. Rotch's Work," by Dr. Charles Hunter Dunn, Boston.

School Garden Association—2:30 p. m.—This association will meet in room 23, Walker building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Copley square, where an illustrated lecture by Wallace E. Mason of North Adams will be given, supplemented by practical directions and the answering of questions by experts from the teaching corps of Boston and vicinity.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS. WASHINGTON—The collier Brutus has arrived at Culebra, cruiser New York at Aden, cruiser South Dakota at Callao, cruiser Wolverine at Loran, O.; the battleship Delaware at Hampton Roads, the dispatch boat Dolphin and naval yacht Mayflower at Gloucester, the submarines Cuttlefish, Viper and Tarantula and tug Standish at Annapolis, and the gunboat Vicksburg at Panama. The tug Patapsco has sailed from Norfolk for Philadelphia and the collier Lebanon from Norfolk for Newport.

WORCESTER GRADE HEARINGS. WORCESTER, Mass.—The first of a series of hearings on the abolition of the northern grade crossings of this city will take place July 13 before a special commission consisting of Arthur Lord, Prof. George F. Swain and Fred Joy.

THEOLOGY SUMMER SCHOOL OPEN. The twelfth annual session of the summer school of theology opened today and will close July 21. This year the entire session will be devoted to the general subject of "The Parish Minister."

This Bed Hammock ONLY 3.49

Made of Extra Heavy Duck, reinforced where the strain comes. Full size, 6 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches wide. Equipped with heavy straight grained hardwood frame (guaranteed not to break), galvanized rings, heavy ropes and wind shield, pockets in end. Our price, 3.49. Mattress, \$2.00 extra.



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NEXT DOOR TO SHUBERT THEATRE

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The favorable conditions of Independence day for those seeking home sites, cottages, etc., to travel about, brought a large number of persons out to the many tracts of land being opened up by different operators in various places. The plot on Perkins street, Jamaica Plain, just thrown open by the Jamaica Plain Land Association, has been the scene of much activity during the past few days the sale has been going on. Through the agents of the property, Finlay & Hastings, the sale of four lots is reported. Lots 27 and 28 were purchased by George A. Stoll, who will begin at once the erection of a high class two-family house, for his own occupancy. Some 20 or more purchasers have options on various lots. The land has a high and slightly location, with extended views of the parkway and Brookline.

At Atlantic-by-the-Sea, Quincy, the property of Charles M. Conant, negotiations were closed for several lots so that they will pass to new owners in a short time. This property, which is situated on the Quincy boulevard of the metropolitan park system, has increased remarkably since it was opened by Mr. Conant about a year ago. Several houses have been erected and others are being built. Pines Riverbank at Revere, opened up by the Edward T. Harrington Company, is considered the best of the John P. Squire estate. The sale on the Fourth of July brought out a large number of buyers. About 45 lots were disposed of at \$150 to \$500 each.

SALES IN AND ABOUT THE CITY. An important transfer of city property involves the estate at 10, 11 and 12 South Market street, running through to Chatham street, on which it is numbered 3, title to which has just passed from the heirs of Moses W. Weld to Julian Colman, trustee. This property consists of a six-story granite-front brick commercial building and 1500 feet of land, all assessed for \$73,500, of which \$61,500 is on the land. The purchaser, who buys for investment, was represented by J. Murray Howe.

In the West End the 3½-story brick stable numbered 20 Chardon street, together with 2074 feet of land, has been sold by Ada T. Hayden to Montague C. Munsey. The assessors' rating is \$21,500, of which the land carries \$16,100.

In the Back Bay a three-story octagonal-front brick house and 2440 feet of land on Ivy street, near Audubon road, have been conveyed by Frank H. Tryon to Ellen Childs. The taxed valuation is \$12,000, of which the land carries a rating of \$4300.

Two frame houses and 32,377 feet of land at 805 Washington, running through to 8 Matchett, corner of Hunnewell street, Brighton, have been sold by Sarah Rich to H. Grace Wadsworth. The assessors rate the land at \$2500 and the buildings at \$17,100.

In Dorchester the two-family frame house and 5345 feet of land numbered 99 and 101 Brunswick street have been disposed of by Fannie E. Hardy to Fred C. Powdrell. The rating is \$1000 on the land and \$8000 on the building.

REGISTRY IN NEW QUARTERS. Today the Suffolk registry of deeds is conducting business in its new quarters in the new addition to the court house. The rooms are finely equipped, and Registrar Fitzgerald considers that he now has the most up-to-date registry of deeds in this country.

The following comparative figures give the details of the business transacted during the week ended July 2:

	1910.	1909.	1908.
No. transfers.	540	588	565
No. mortgages.	243	286	194
Value transfers.	\$1,704,815	\$1,079,700	\$1,082,324

BIG DEAL ON FITCHBURG. There is now under negotiation the largest deal in real estate that has ever taken place in Fitchburg. The property of L. W. Cummings, situated on the north side of Main street, between Day and Blossom streets, including the American house and other mercantile and dwelling buildings in the rear, is involved. Two blocks on Day street, two larger ones on blossom street and a large stable in the rear comprise the buildings in addition to the American house.

Springfield, Fitchburg and Longmeadow men are at the head of the plan to purchase it. The property, land and buildings, is assessed for nearly \$300,000, and is the highest-priced bit of realty outside of a manufacturing plant in the city. The price involved is about half a million dollars, making it by all odds the most important realty transaction in the history of this city. There are 35,831 square feet of land assessed for \$205,000, an average valuation of \$5.70 the square foot. Andrew Whitney of Fitchburg, George A. Whitney of Springfield, his son, and Daniel E. Burbank, 2d, and J. R. Burbank, both of Longmeadow, are the prime movers from the purchasing side of the deal. The Cummings theater property was disposed of by Mr. Cummings some time ago. This lies on Blossom street just north of the other property.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FARM SOLD. The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for William J. Wheeler his dairy farm situated on the Winchester road in the town of Warwick, Franklin county, comprising 30 acres of land, a dwelling of eight rooms, a commodious barn, several poultry houses and numerous outbuildings with a sugar orchard and a sugar house with complete fixtures for the manufacture of maple sugar and syrup, tract of timber land and a fruit orchard. The estate was sold to Alden E. Height of Manchester, N. H., who has already taken possession. Mr. Chapin has also sold to Mr. Height the complete outfit of stock, vehicles, machinery and tools.

BUILDING NOTICES. Notices of intention to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Clark st., 37; Leonardo Squillacioti, F. A. Norcross; brick store. Park st., 370; H. C. Towle, George Conroy; wood dwelling. Gilman st., 10; Patrick Connelly; wood dwelling. Corbett st., 25-29; C. J. Desmond, T. J. Lyons; wood dwelling. Ashley st., 7-15; John Booth; move dwelling. Blackinton st., cor. Leyden st.; city of Boston; alter school. Ashley st., 9; Vincenzino Bonzagni, F. A. Norcross; alter dwelling. Webster st., 160; W. W. West; alter dwelling. Garden Court st., 3; Antonio Martinello, F. A. Norcross; alter tenements. Washington st., 250-255; Post Publishing Co., C. H. Blackall; alter offices. North st., 230; L. Squillacioti, F. A. Norcross; alter store. Fulton st., 170; E. B. Nevins; alter store. Franklin st., 202; H. P. Whitcomb; alter mercantile. Tremont st., cor. West st.; Bradley estate; Higelow & Wadsworth; alter mercantile. Huntington ave., 310; B. Gilbert; alter tenements. Massachusetts ave., 153-155; G. T. Cruff, E. J. Lewis, Jr.; alter tenements. Gloucester st., 46; J. H. Cunningham, Jr.; Putnam & Cox; alter dwelling. Dartmouth st., 317; J. M. Little, R. H. Black; alter dwelling. Dartmouth st., 277; W. J. Morrison; alter dwelling. Northampton st., 271-293; A. W. Cole, W. H. Lyndon; alter shop. Howard ave., 185; Rebecca Goldsmith; alter dwelling. Washington st., 3190; trustees J. C. Haynes estate; alter bakery.

SECRETARY MACVEAGH'S VACATION. WASHINGTON—Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, left Washington for the summer today. He will go first to Phoenixville, Pa., and then proceed to his home at Dublin, N. H. Secretary MacVeagh will stop over in New York for a day or so. During his absence Assistant Secretary Charles D. Hilles will act as secretary of the treasury.

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Paper Napery Very Convenient for the Informal Feast

FOR informal feasts that do not require formal tables there is nothing like the convenience of paper napery. The table covers and napkins supplied by the shops even express a degree of smartness. There are sets showing borders of crisp jonquills, yellow tulips and pretty apple boughs in full blossom. From 35 to 50 cents is charged for the handsomeness of these sets, and the covers at least are stout enough to last several times with care.

For the younger children the paper napery takes on high jinks in the animal or Mother Goose way, and with some of the plain white things which are intended for the housekeeper of taste who must economize on her napery there are some thin napkins almost silky in finish and prettily fringed. These are often used with a linen cloth for Sunday night teas, and, although afternoon tea does not call for a serviette, such kinds are in perfect keeping with taste if linen ones are wanting.

At attractive way to put the napkin on an afternoon tea table is to fold each one in a neat square and then tie the bundle with a narrow ribbon. The guest helps herself from the bundle or leaves it alone, as she wishes.

Such tasteful and inexpensive serviettes would help out a home limited in house linen tremendously, for they could be used when a linen one could not. Then there is the comfort of their never needing to be washed or mended. Twenty-five cents will buy a package of 100 of the simpler sort of napkins.—Washington Herald.

GIRLS' DRESSY LINEN FROCKS With embroidery and lace.



(Toilettes Fashion Co., 236-238 Fifth Avenue, New York.)

SUMMER HOMES

Charming ideas for the bungalow

WITH the recent popularity of the bungalow style of dwelling a distinct change has come over the general scheme of decoration for country houses, says Ruth Hamilton Fuller in the Real Estate News. Today everything unnecessary is eliminated. Fresh air must have unrestricted entrance, the sun must be allowed to wander will, hangings must not show a dislain for wash tub or furniture be of the kind that cannot hurt by use.

In choosing a general scheme of coloring, it is well to remember that one cannot go far wrong in selecting nature's own colors—wood brown, leaf green. Gray is an unostentatious color which makes an excellent background and allows great latitude in the choice of hangings. It is in favor just now for walls and woodwork. One of the most charming bungalows seen lately was gray from top to bottom. Woodwork, floors, walls, were gray, with the needed coloring introduced in the curtains and their chair coverings. The dining room was hung in yellow and white striped cotton, the sitting room had chair cushions of straight-hanging curtains in one of the new decorative cretonnes in gorgeous colorings and the living room was in a design. Each room was thus made distinct and yet the whole house had a satisfactory unity of effect.

There is a liking for interiors left in the rough, wood, beams and joists uncovered and stained, wood or green. Thus in one bungalow the plain board walls were stained to the height of a waist, wainscoting with a brown stain. Above the joists and beams also showed brown, while the Pompeian colors—reds, blues and yellows—were carried up over the walls and ceilings.

Japanese grass cloth in most satisfying colorings is here again this year, and nothing more beautiful for summer wall coverings is to be found. The chief drawback is its expense. Japanese grass cloth costs \$4 a Japanese roll, which is equivalent to two American rolls.

Wall papers and cretonnes matching in color and design are being used with good decorative effect. A danger to be avoided is their too lavish use, for as the newest and most striking of the papers and cretonnes are of old English and the designs—monstrous flowers and birds in strong colorings—it is easily seen how they could become overpowering. Used discreetly, however, they are excellent. A safe plan is to paper the walls with plain paper in the body color of the decorative paper and hangings of the cretonne. This paper costs from 60 cents to \$6 a roll. The 60 cent paper is of very good old English design and may be used effectively with the matching cretonne.

For floor coverings in a bungalow, where the floors are almost certainly stained, polished

Dresses on Simple Lines and Slightly Trimmed

THE English call them "little girl dresses," and the French "forme bébé," while over here they are just sweet simplicity. In all cases the dresses are on simple lines, and for the most part are trimmed, are delightful.

In the first place any woman can make one of these little frocks, says the Philadelphia Record. A good pattern and not much material will do it. Washable gimpes give freshness and cleanliness and a little variety in the change of lace or mull at the throat and sleeves.

Bodice and sleeves in one is the note that is most noticeable. Three quarter sleeves and a bodice which can be at the normal line of the waist, if the hint from Paris be taken, slightly raised.

The bodice can be finished with a pleated fringed with narrow band of the material of the dress. Net, sheer linen or lawn is effective. Turn back frills at the cuffs will edge the sleeves.

These should be placed on a narrow band at the waist.

Two or three sets will alter the appearance of the frock in an appealing, inexpensive way.

Buttons at the front, and on the sleeves, another way of trimming, and the addition of wide belt of patent leather or suede is the touch which you cannot afford to ignore.

For morning in these warm days or for afternoon there is an undeniable charm in the plain frock, and whether of lawn or linen, percale or pique, the effect is one of distinction.

CHINTZ AND CRETONNE

NUMERABLE are the uses for flowered chintz and gay cretonne, and the discriminating man frequently finds choice designs among the less expensive qualities.

Printed surfaces are almost altogether dependent for their good effect upon the excellent taste of the buyer. An expensive chintz may be a reality, a very ugly one, and vice versa.

An extremely good curtain finish is the fashionable deep hem—borrowed, probably, from makers of women's clothes. An applique of flowered chintz, 18 inches deep, put in like a hem, appearing nowhere else on the plain linen curtain is good.

When gay borders and curtains are used, wall papers and floor coverings should be as plain as possible in the room.

The old bureau is a fit subject for a cretonne cover. Not merely the hastily made gingham flounce, but a tacked-on, glued on, smooth cover made possible by a previous treatment of the old bureau with a paint remover and sandpaper.

A scarf on the child's hat is a very good idea for certain East Indian patterns of printed chintz.

If the room is low of ceiling, try a striped chintz with a liberal disposal of the plain material between the floral stripes. It will heighten.

Borders of cretonne are cut from striped designs, or they are cut from floral designs altogether regardless of the pattern.

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97 SUMMER STREET BOSTON

Women Putting in More Pockets

POCKETS for the tailored maiden appear with the regularity of the seasons. In one form or another the pocket is almost always "good form," and whether or not it pass the fashion line a certain number find their way on to the skirts and blouses of the lover of things convenient.

The plain shirtwaists of the business woman rejoice in a breast pocket apiece. A boyish patch pocket is clapped on to the jacket of her French or hopsacking linen. A dignified pair of them are done into the sides of her best tailored coat, if it be anything firmer than foulard or satin, and the top coat for foreign travel is a marvel of masculine convenience in the pocket line, even having a commodious magazine pocket on the inside of the skirt portion.

With a snap that is quite its own, a patch pocket finds its way invariably to the right side of every outing skirt that the sporting girl possesses, and if the

tailor won't do this she does it for herself.

But let it be generous. If it be for a shirtwaist (the pocket should always be found missing on the fancy blouse that fastens at the back), it may be at the left or right side and never on both, and it should be sufficiently large to hold a handkerchief without bulging the whole shirtwaist out of place. If your skirt is the object of attack, choose the spot on the right side below the hip that the hand can most comfortably reach, and be certain in cutting the pocket that it is ample enough to hold the hand.

The weave of the material should run with that of the skirt breadth and the pocket should be finished before it is put on. Its turned-down top hem should be on the right side, so that the stitching is a decoration, and the whole lower edge is then turned under and pressed to the degree of absolute flatness before it is stitched to the skirt, if accurate tailor work is to be finished result.

BIG RANGE IN HANDKERCHIEFS

STYLES in handkerchiefs have changed this season, as have the more important details of woman's wardrobes, and the new designs and colorings in these small accessories are fascinating.

To begin with, almost without exception all the new handkerchiefs display a touch of color. The exceptions are the lace-trimmed kerchiefs that are costly. The cheaper lace handkerchiefs are given a touch of color even though it may be only a cluster of tiny dots worked in each corner or a single letter that appears in one corner.

Another new feature is the narrow hem. No up-to-date handkerchief shows a hem wider than one quarter inch, and some are even narrower.

The smartest design for morning wear or with any tailored suit is white, with a narrow hemstitched edge enclosing a band of solid color in a deep shade. For instance, dark brown, dark old rose, deep watermelon pink, dark wistaria, apple green, etc. And, as the hands are from one to two inches wide, such handkerchiefs will be a conspicuous detail of the toilet.

For that reason alone it will be wise to choose these accessories either to match or harmonize with the gown. No less assertive in regard to coloring are the handkerchiefs for afternoon, for although the tones are lighter than those used for the hands, three and sometimes four colorings are printed on the one small white handkerchief.

In some designs the corners will be blocks of solid color, in such tones as yellow, old rose, pale pink and pretty shades of blue. These form a background of contrasting colors in such designs as polka dots, broken bars and flowers conventionalized.

Others are hemmed with a color and display of border inside in the designs mentioned. The variety of colors and designs seems to be endless, so there will be no difficulty about matching any tone desired.—Montreal Star.

The shapes are so varied that were any attempt made to describe these mantles there would be no end. Suffice it to say that all lengths, degrees of fullness, variations of the lower line and disposition of ends are allowable, the individuality of the designer coming into play as the deciding voice.

The effect of these transparent wraps over the filmy evening gowns of the season is indescribable, says the Manchester Union. Mere man might ridicule and scorn the idea of a chiffon cloak, but flaunt one of these before the sensible creature, and if he have an appreciation of the beautiful he will uphold you in your choice of a lovely accessory.

Hair Bows for Children

The hair bow demands its share of consideration from the fashion makers. Cheap ones are not an economy, because they are too easily wrinkled, says Philadelphia Evening Times.

A good ribbon will stand the test of tying long after the cheap ribbon has been abandoned and forgotten.

For the light-haired child or with most white dresses there is no handsomer touch than the perky bow of broad black ribbon velvet.

There is a certain brown or red brown hair that should be tied with the exact shade to match it either in satin ribbon or velvet ribbon.

Glossy black hair needs the irresistible scarlet or flame-colored ribbon, and black hair of that certain dusky hue will take the odd shades of blue that are so fascinating.

Light blue usually is chosen for the golden haired child, but the tall loops and ends of soft black satin de sole ribbon are wonderfully attractive on children with the lightest hair.

Stains on Umbrella

Mud stains on an umbrella may be eradicated by rubbing them with a solution of rock ammonia and boiling water

The High Cost of Living

Is the problem agitating the American people to-day. The cost of clothes and furnishings can be materially reduced by using our facilities which are at your service at reasonable cost

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Shoulder Decorations

Trying to many women's figures is the kimono style of sleeve. The sleeveless pattern has its narrowing effect lessened in many instances by an extended line across bodice and sleeves.

This can be given by folds of satin that can be arranged to give a broad effect. Soutache embroidery can be used on the upper part of bodice and sleeves giving the appearance of a bolero.

Again, the material may be slashed on the shoulder line and strapped together by velvet or silk, or laced over buttons that form a double row down the sleeves.

The idea is preserved, but in many of the best models there is an opportunity to display the broad shoulders of which our American women are so justly proud.

Effective Trimming

An effective trimming for a challis or foulard gown is the same material in a reverse pattern. That is, if the gown has a blue figure on a white ground, the trimming has the same figure in white on a blue ground. Sometimes the coat of the gown is made in the reversed material, the lighter of the two fabrics being chosen for the dress.

London's Fashion Trend

All summer styles in London seem tending toward the youthful and particularly those which will come under the heading of "simple" gowns for the river, tennis or country wear generally.

THE HOUSEHOLD

FURNISHINGS

Style of dwelling, now so popular.

Painted, Madagascar rugs are especially designed. They are woven to order in any chosen coloring and can be purchased ready woven. They are made of burlap cut in strips woven with heavy twine and are to be had in excellent colorings and a satisfactory roughness of effect. They cost \$3 a square yard. Rag rugs are less expensive, being sold by the yard in distinctive colorings at \$1 a yard, or the "hit and miss" style of rag rug at 25 cents a square yard. Cordage rugs are particularly suited to a room, done in shades of brown and tan, for they come in a rich shade of tan and cost \$24 for the 7x9 foot size, although they can be ordered in any size desired. They are woven entirely of heavy, soft cords and wear excellently.

It would seem that all the far eastern places of the world had contributed this year to the hangings for summer houses. But this is not inappropriate when one considers, for it is from India that we have borrowed our most popular form of simple dwelling—the bungalow. We find among the curtains and hangings nets called Singapore, Borneo, Calcutta, Rio and Congo, as well as other names equally reminiscent of distant climes. Nets of a loosely woven mesh of twine in natural color are new and should prove popular.

Something like burlap in effect, but heavier and softer and dyed in delightful colors, is arras cloth, which is \$1.25 a yard and 50 inches in width. This is used for inner curtains, portieres and cushions. An effective curtain is made of arras cloth of natural color, an 11-inch border of lattice lace stitched on. The lattice lace bordering is to be had all ready to apply at 20 cents a yard, 11 inches wide. Cluny canvas is an inexpensive material, also much like fine burlap, and costs 25 cents a yard. Altho cloth is of a wonderful gold color, a silky fabric, and is 95 cents a yard, 50 inches wide. Used sparingly, it would make a good touch of color in a room.

For each curtains there is nothing which gives more artistic pleasure than ordinary every-day drapery cloth. A faint cream color instead of pure white should be chosen. It should be hung, slightly full, from a brass rod, and if the curtains are full length a fringe should run across the top.

An arrangement of curtains which is finding favor has as its particular object the regulation of light in the room. Two curtains are used—one on the lower and one on the upper sash. They are split up the center, thus allowing them to be drawn back, admitting the light above or below, as desired. In cream colored raw silk this scheme of curtaining is unusually good. Fish nets, madras and muslins of various designs are still used, and colored curtains are having undeniable vogue.

For summer dwellings furniture of willow and rattan has a favored place at the present moment.

Protection of Furniture on Cleaning Days

THERE is a right and a wrong way to clean furniture, and the correct method is undoubtedly the easier, which is a hopeful message to housekeepers. The flat willow abomination known as a furniture whip should never be allowed to touch stuffed furniture, no matter how cheap the covering, for the only result from its use is irreparable injury.

The dust which sifts through the covering settles in the stuffing, and the sole action of the whip is to bring this dust to the surface in ridges, which all furniture dusting of the outside fails to remove. Furniture which has been treated in this way on examination will be found to bear marks corresponding to the stroke of the whip, and delicate colors, especially in brocade, lose their freshness and beauty very soon, not from usage, but from a mistaken idea of their care.

All furniture should be protected from the dust as much as possible. When a room is swept all the lighter articles should be removed and the heavier ones covered closely. A whisk broom and soft cloth should be then employed to remove the particles in the coverings. First a good brushing with the broom, then a thorough wiping with the cloth, which may be dampened if the fabric will stand it.

The woodwork is best cleaned with a paint brush, followed by a damp cloth. The dust which sifts through to the stuffing and springs never shows itself, and while some superfine housekeepers may object that to leave it undisturbed is unpleasant, yet all the whipping in the world would remove but a tithe of what is inside, besides marking the covering forever.

When Putting Up Preserves

Says a writer in the Los Angeles Herald: I always buy the best can rubbers, so that I have a good many left over that seem to be perfectly good. But as I am afraid to risk them, I have adopted this plan: I dip them in paraffin and lay them on waxed paper to cool. When it hardens they can be gathered up and put in a box. When canning, I put the paraffined rubber on the can and screw the lid on quickly and the paraffin helps seal the fruit still more securely.

Sandwich Filling

A sweet mixture of figs, raisins and dates, all minced together, makes an acceptable filling for the sweet sandwiches that ought always to be included among the others when a picnic is being arranged.

Coffee as a Deodorizer

When strong, black coffee is left, heat boiling hot and strain down the sink. The liquid is one of the best and most powerful deodorizers and will dissipate all such unpleasant odors as the water in which cabbage or fish has boiled.

To Save Dishes

Householders who recently had their kitchens remodeled had the faucets placed at the end of the sink, instead of in the middle. They think the saving on the dishes from frequent knocks is an item worth considering.

Steamed on Fragrant Balsam Twigs, Then Your Trout Is Perfect

WHEN I see a mess of trout brought to the table colored gray by cooking or enwrapped in an unattractive coating of brown corn meal, I feel as though an outrage had been done to nature. Part of the pleasure of having a trout on your plate ought to be in the sight of him, slim and strong in his Joseph's coat. I may be a novice in the art of trout fishing, but I can go some people one better in cooking them.

First, catch your fish. Build your fire and let it burn until you have a good bed of hot stones and ashes. Have your trout cleaned and washed, ready at hand on anything convenient. Pluck an armful of balsam twigs. Bake out your fire, leaving a base of hot stones and ashes. Upon this base lay balsam twigs till you have a layer from six to ten inches thick. Now put your trout in a row upon this layer and cover with another layer of equal thickness; over all lay ashes and hot stones. Don't disturb for, say twenty minutes or thereabouts.

When at last you gently remove the coverings, you will think at first that the trout have not been cooked at all. There they lie, in all their moist beauty, colored as when they first came to your basket. But be careful how you handle them, or they will fall apart, so tender are they. Steamed through and through by the heated essences of the balsam, they give out a faint aromatic redolence that adds a subtle perfection to the flavor.—Outing.

To Renew Oilcloth

When oilcloth has been down for a few months and is losing the shiny surface it can be renewed easily and made to last twice as long if treated in the following way: Melt a little ordinary glue in a pint of water, letting it stand on the top of the oven till dissolved. Wash the oilcloth thoroughly and let it dry. Then at night, when the traffic of the day is over, go over the whole carefully with a flannel dipped in the glue water. Choose a fine day for it and by morning the glue will be hard and will have put a fine gloss as good as new on your floor.

Quicklime Cleansing

Housewives are often troubled by mildew and pan rust from damp closets. By putting an earthen bowl or plate full of quicklime into the closet the lime will absorb the moisture and sweeten and disinfect the place. Rats or mice have a great dislike for lime and this will prevent them from coming.

FOR WOMEN WISHING TO WRITE

Pointers to the road which leads to success.

WITH unfailing regularity there comes to this desk in each batch of letters, one, at least, regarding the probabilities of success in writing for publication, says May C. Moore in the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Aside from careless writing, there is no doubt that the trouble with most beginners is the neglect of the business side of their work.

In addition to the space that every magazine reserves for good stories, there are always departments devoted to special subjects.

This is invariably true of the so-called woman's magazines of the day, and the adoption of a specialty as seen in some of these departments has given regular and remunerative employment to those who are accepted as authority along their particular line.

If a woman brings to bear a good deal of thought upon one subject of interest to the reader of these departments, she has an excellent chance for selling her work and may sooner or later become a special writer on the subject of her choice.

In the commercial world the work of the specialist commands respectful consideration everywhere. Likewise in the world of letters, the writer on special subjects is rewarded for specializing. There are several reasons for this. The main one probably being the fact that competition is less fierce than in general lines of work.

People want to be told how to do things, where to go and what to read, how to dress, to retain charm of manner and personal appearance, to cultivate flowers, to cook, to embroider, and this demand has created a new field of work for a woman who has mastered any one of these subjects.

It is not enough that a woman ambitious to publish what she writes, knows how to write, but she must know what to do with the product when it is finished.

Few beginners know, or give sufficient emphasis to this fact, if they do know, that each magazine has its distinct policy, the character of which is reflected in its pages, and that it is the duty of the contributor to have a tolerably clear idea before sending in a single manuscript what in all probability would be acceptable.

Quality can be improved by perseverance and persistent effort, if the subject is well chosen and faithfully adhered to. When a woman limits her subject to an interest in one, she can even satisfy the appeal that we hear on all sides for

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

SEMI-PRINCESS GOWN.

The tunic that terminates in points at the back is a graceful one in the height of style. Here is a gown that includes that feature and also the new and fashionable bib effect. It is made with the guimpe that is cut in one with the sleeves and this guimpe can be finished separately or made as part of the gown as preferred. A variety of seasonable materials are appropriate, for the model suits foulard and similar silks and linen and the various lawns and batistes equally well. The guimpe can be made of any harmonizing material.



682 Semi-Princess Gown with Tulle, 32 to 40 Bust.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8 1/2 yards 24 or 27, 7 1/2 yards 32 or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 2 1/2 yards of silk for trimming, 3 1/2 yards 18 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide for guimpe.

The pattern, No. 682, may be had in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure and can be obtained at any May Manton agency or will be mailed to you at address on receipt of price (10c). Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic temple, Chicago.

SOME TRIED RECIPES.

STUFFED SHOULDER OF VEAL. Have the butcher remove the blade from a nice shoulder of veal. Wash carefully and fill the space with dressing made of crumbs, chopped salt pork or ham, a teaspoonful of onion, a hard-boiled egg finely minced, a little lemon juice, thyme, salt and pepper. Sew up the opening, tie into shape and roast, allowing 25 to 30 minutes to each pound. This is a delicious way of serving veal for supper or for luncheon.

WHITE STOCK. In a large soup kettle place a four-pound veal knuckle cut into small pieces, one pound of lean beef cut into small pieces and four quarts of cold water; place the kettle on the fire and bring slowly to the boiling point, then reduce the heat to the simmering point, and cook for four hours, taking care to have the kettle tightly covered and to see that the soup never ceases simmering. At the end of four hours add one

onion chopped, one carrot sliced, two stalks of celery cut fine, 12 whole peppers, one small bay leaf, two cloves and two sprigs of parsley. Cook one hour longer. Remove from the fire and strain into a large shallow bowl so as to expose a large surface to the air. Cool quickly.

When the stock is cold remove the congealed fat from the top and strain the liquid. Flavor with salt and pepper to suit the taste.

RICE WITH FRUIT. A delicious dessert is made by sweetening and boiling rice to a thick jelly in equal parts of milk and water, forming it in a ring mold and filling the center with either fresh or preserved fruits.

This kind of dessert should be chilled and served with whipped cream. A few drops of lemon juice are generally added to apricots when they are used in this way.

PRESERVED CHERRIES. For this the sour Kentish or Morello cherry, the Early Richmond or Montgomery are best. Stem, but leave stones in or not as preferred. Weigh the fruit, allowing sugar pound for pound. Put the cherries in the preserving kettle in layers, sprinkling sugar between the layers, until fruit and sugar are about four or five inches deep. Add the juice, if you have stoned the fruit, and heat slowly to the boiling point. Skim carefully, then simmer gently until the syrup begins to thicken and the cherries look clear; then seal in jars or glasses.

PINEAPPLE-STRAWBERRIES. Cut the pineapple up several hours before it is to be eaten. But in the preparation of the pineapple there is an art. It should be cut in slices about an inch thick, then peeled and the eyes removed. Then pare it round and round to the core, as one removes the skin from an apple.

Cover the fruit with a little sugar to draw out the juices. An hour before eating add the strawberries. Serve ice cold.

RHUBARB AND FIG MARMALADE. Cut rhubarb into small pieces and weigh three pounds. Take one half pound of figs, cut into small pieces, one half pound of candied orange peel, with two and one half pounds of sugar, the grated rind and juice of one large lemon. Put in the kettle in layers with the sugar, cover and let stand over night. In the morning boil down slowly until thick—about an hour or so. Put in glasses and cover as jelly. Delicious served with cream cheese as a bar or due jelly.

Potato Pen Wiper. An excellent pen wiper is a raw potato. Cut the potato in half and rub the pen with it carefully, when it will be as clean as new.

Renewing Lace. To renew black lace make a weak solution of green tea, soak the lace in it, roll it in a cloth and then iron under a silk handkerchief.

Smart Trimmings for Underwear. The baby ribbons used on lingerie can be bought for 35 cents a bolt and upward. Delightful trimmings made of the pink ribbons are tiny compact rosebuds, these showing in limited numbers on fine sets of three pieces. On a bridal set of handkerchief linen, real Valenciennes and hand embroidery, the tiny buds were scattered through the needlework. The color was so faint the buds were scarcely more than visible.

Dresden ribbons are captivating features of some of the French underwear. These are generally plainly used, so as to show off the lovely bands to the best advantage—drawn through the neckbands of chemises, for petticoat belts, and through the entre-deux above the flounces of drawers.

Simple white underwear for mourning sometimes shows drawstrings of a gauze ribbon that has the appearance of crepe. This will be in pure white or black. Black or white footie, or point d'esprit footie are the laces used on mourning lingerie of black batiste or lawn. A figured lace cannot possibly be used for black with good taste, but there is no bar against embroidery.

Tiny linen covered buttons are regarded with more favor for gowns and corset covers than those of pearl. Some seen recently were covered with a delicate woven embroidery.

The minute linen tape once employed on baby clothes alone is used by persons of simple tastes on corset covers with neckbands that do not show the drawstrings. More elegant corset covers have the drawstring openings worked directly in the corset cover, and when the ribbon is put in it exactly fits the hole.

Tucks for all fine materials are narrow, and are invariably made by hand with extremely fine thread. The width known as the pin tuck—the barest pinch of material—is the one most seen.

French knots are superbly employed on linen textures, these sometimes solidly outlining lace insets.

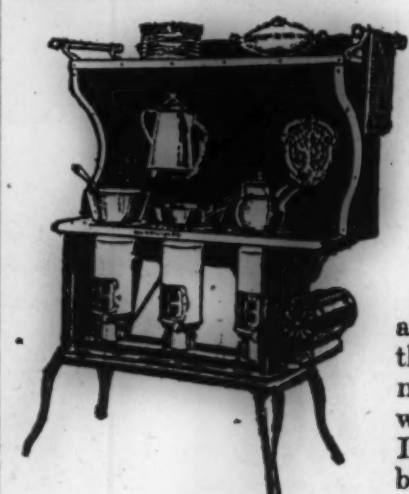
On the pongee petticoats, which are so useful for day wear and hard use of every sort, torchon lace exactly matching the yellow material is an effective garnishing, says the Sunday Oregonian.

The petticoats in striped calico, which to a great extent are in imported form, are handsome with white Hamburg, though the same materials look well self-trimmed.

A useful feature of the summer is a separate flounce in some white wash material made to button on a lawn or silk top, as is liked. This begins with a foundation flounce, shaped to be scant at the top and ending with a lace-trimmed foot ruffle. Over it is a flounce in a single piece, profuse with lace at the bottom, and sometimes with lace insets all over it. It is draped with garlands of narrow ribbon caught here and there with a tiny chon, and at the top of the flounce there is a band with the buttonholes needed to attach it to the top piece.

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New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

has a Cabinet Top with shelf for keeping plates and food hot. Drop shelves for the coffee pot or saucepans and nicked towel racks.

It has long turquoise-blue enamel chimneys. The nickel finish, with the bright blue of the chimneys, makes the stove very attractive and invites cleanliness. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

CAUTIONARY NOTE: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "NEW PERFECTION." Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

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Neckwear for Stylish Summer Girl

IF YOU have a pretty foot, the old song goes, show it. A modern ditty might be written anent the pretty throat, and a word or two about when not to show it would not be amiss.

Well, the girl who knows herself and what she should and should not wear is conversant with her limitations in regard to the low collarless gown.

Especially at home, when dainty clothes are suitable, you may put on a lawn frock with a low effect at the throat, and you'll look just as sweet as the proverbial peach.

The square Dutch collars are new. They are embroidered in pastel colors on handkerchief linen.

This is much smarter than when white embroidery effects are used. A collar with tab ends is very attractive if it is of sheer lawn cut in block design and then plaited after the edges have been buttonholed and worked with French dots.

Crocheted Bedspreads

White crocheted bedspreads are very attractive. They are not so fine nor so expensive as those of linen, and they take a long time to do, but they wear well and wash beautifully. A spread made of alternate squares of crocheted and linen is also very effective.

Potato Pen Wiper

An excellent pen wiper is a raw potato. Cut the potato in half and rub the pen with it carefully, when it will be as clean as new.

Renewing Lace

To renew black lace make a weak solution of green tea, soak the lace in it, roll it in a cloth and then iron under a silk handkerchief.

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CONTENTS JULY NUMBER

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Love and Sleep. Verse.
The Side Door. A story.

How the Man Came to Twinkling Island. A story.
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WORLD OF FASHIONS IN BRIEF

THE latest chiffon scarfs in plain colors have borders about three inches wide of cheviot silk, in contrasting colors.

Jet chains, with lockets of the same material, are worn.

Smart dress trimmings are made of straw.

Figured as well as striped Henriettes are liked.

Gold net is used as a lining to yokes and sleeves of white net.

Lingerie revers and sleeve frills are liked on the dressy coat suit.

Many turbans are trimmed simply with huge bows of changeable ribbon at the back.

Foulards are in high popularity for separate waists.

Lace hat crowns, puffed and high, carry large brims.

Long, tige severely plain sleeves are rapidly giving away to the elaborate models.

Biscuit color becomes a great favorite as the season advances.

A new convenience to carry in the shopping bag is a book of rouge leaves.

Some new tones of green are shot with deep buff, which makes them most becoming to many middle-aged women.

Self-colored striped materials are for summer wear.

Light linen tailored costumes will show pipings of black.

The new blouses are generally collarless and short of sleeves.

Foliage colorings are abundant and are exceedingly mellow.

Enormous black cherries are used on some of the hats.

Industrial Schools Arouse Debate Among Educators Today

Where Teachers Get Their Mail

In this room at the Old Art Museum, delegates to the National Education convention keep in touch with family and friends.



THE N. E. A. CONVENTION POSTOFFICE.

Every facility is here afforded the delegates for the proper handling and receipt of their correspondence, and it has received many words of appreciation.

Illinois Educator Talks of Giving Instruction of Young Stronger Motive



H. B. WILSON.

Following is a brief summary of the address before the department of elementary education today on "Motivizing the Work of the Elementary Schools," delivered by H. B. Wilson, superintendent of schools, Decatur, Ill.

"It is almost an axiom that the happier one is in pursuit of his work the greater are his returns, both inner and external, both spiritual and material. One's joy in his work seems to depend primarily upon the relation which the worker sees existing between his work and the largest goal he is seeking to realize, and between his work and all life about him.

"Judged by absolute standards, an individual's goal may be temporary and insignificant. For him, however, its realization is meaningful and all-important. Social efficiency and good citizenship are most apt to be developed in any individual, therefore, by providing him with work to do which seems to him to contribute directly toward the realization of his chosen goal, be it native or acquired.

"These principles impose upon the schools the problem of so organizing their work that it furthers the realization of those native or acquired goals which are normal to the children of the varying grades of ability to be found in the 12 years of the public school course.

"The school's first step in the solution of its problem is the discovery of a series of motives, varying from year to year, and with different teachers, which seem to be normal to the children of a given community in each of the grades or years of the school course. Having done this, whatever is available, related to a dominating motive, should be selected, organized, and developed with the children in harmony with the specific goal under conquest."

Arraign National Bureau of Education on Reports

The national bureau of education was sharply arraigned at the meeting of the department of school administration, by B. F. Montague of Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Montague is a lawyer and is also a school committee member.

"For 20 years," said Mr. Montague, "I have had the national report. It contains 3000 pages and is discouraging to look at, let alone trying to read and extract any information from. I move that a committee be appointed to take up the matter and see if we can't get a smaller and more usable report."

There was some hesitation on the part of the meeting to do anything radical, but at length Mr. Montague's motion prevailed, and President Stoddard appointed Commissioner David Snedden of Massachusetts the chairman of a committee of five, the other members to be named later.

RARE INSTRUMENTS FIGURE AT CONCERT AND MUSIC LECTURE

Music supervisors and directors and other teachers attending the National Education Association convention gathered in Jordan hall this forenoon to the number of over 700 at the second meeting of the music department. Charles I. Rice, president of the department, was in charge.

The most striking feature of the session was the lecture recital on the music and musical instruments of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, given by Arnold Dolmetsch, assisted by Mrs. Dolmetsch. The instruments described and played upon were the spinet, octavina, viola da gamba, harpsichord, treble and bass viols, and viola d'amore.

Mr. Dolmetsch said in part: "There are many persons who suppose that the music and the musical instruments of the period preceding Bach are of no interest except to the antiquarian. This is a mistake. Music is not a science, but an art, and just as there were painters from the beginning of time, so there was music as far back as there was civilization.

"It has been proved that there were orchestras of 18 pieces in use in Egypt six centuries B. C. The music of those periods and all the way up to Bach was written for special instruments, and to get the full beauty of it, it is necessary to perform it on those instruments.

"A characteristic feature of these instruments that you will hear today is their softness of tone. It should be remembered that the strings are not struck by hammers, as in the modern piano, but are plucked as are the strings of the harp. The tendency of the makers of all modern musical instruments has been to secure great volume of tone. But it should not be considered that because music is louder it is necessarily better music. A painting 100 feet square is not necessarily a better painting because it is so much bigger than a painting one foot square. Both may be equally good art.

"In the days when these instruments were in vogue people at concerts concentrated their attention on the music, and did not talk during the numbers. They were trained to listen. Some such training would not be out of place today."

The following program was then given: "John, Come Kiss Me," for the spinet and octavina, anonymous English, c. 1600; "Heart's Ease," for the viola da gamba, anonymous English, c. 1500; fantasia for treble and bass viols, "La Caccia," Thomas Morley, 1599; two pieces for the harpsichord, toccata, Henry Purcell, c. 1670; "Sœur Monique," Francois Couperin, 1700; two pieces for the viola da gamba, accompanied by the harpsichord, "La Plainte," Marin Marais, c. 1700; "Les Vendangeuses de Montguyon," De Caix d'Hervelois, 1731; harpsichord pieces, sonata in D major, Domenico Scarlatti, 1715; "Le Rappel des Oiseaux," J. P. Rameau, 1721; musette en rondeau, J. P. Rameau, 1721; sonata for the viola d'amore, accompanied by the harpsichord, Attilio Ariosti, 1715; harpsichord pieces, introduction, gavotte et musette from English suite in D minor, toccata in G major, J. S. Bach; prelude and fugue in C major, prelude in F minor, prelude in B flat, for the clavichord (from "Das Wohltemperirte Klavier"), J. S. Bach.

Other features of the session were the playing of various mechanical instruments and Liza Lehmann's song cycle of "The Daisy Chain," which was sung by Mrs. Annie E. Hollis, soprano; Miss Adelaide J. Griggs, contralto; Charles F. Hackett, tenor; Leverett B. Merrill, bass; Earl William Smith at the piano.

President Joyner Takes up Tendencies in Education

James Y. Joyner, president N. E. A., Raleigh, N. C., before the general session Tuesday night delivered the president's address on "Some Dominant Tendencies in American Education" in part as follows: "The relation between education and

HARVARD TO RECEIVE DELEGATES

University officials with many other prominent persons will attend function.

HARVARD University will receive the thousands of National Education Association delegates today from 4 to 7 p. m. on the spacious grounds of its medical school on Longwood avenue. Three receiving lines will be formed, the first one including Dean Henry A. Christian, M. D., of the medical school, Dr. Henry Wolcott and Dr. Richard C. Cabot.

College presidents who are in Boston at the present time, including President Lowell of Harvard, President Henry LeFavour of Simmons, President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University and President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University will make up the second line.

The hospitality committee of the National Education Association, of which Mrs. Richard C. Cabot is chairman, will make up the third line. This reception, it is said, will be the largest social function of the convention week.

Another pleasant social affair scheduled for this afternoon is a trolley trip, arranged by the Boston Teachers Club, to its summer home at North Andover. The itinerary of this excursion will take the participants over one of the most picturesque routes in eastern Massachusetts.

Another social feature of the afternoon is the opening of Mechanic Arts high school, at Dalton and Belvidere streets, Back Bay, to the visiting teachers and delegates, from 12 until 5 o'clock.

At the meeting of the moral education board, of which B. N. Baker is chairman, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in room 23 of the Walker building of the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Milton Fairchild will give an "illustrated lecture on morals," entitled "The Gentleman." More than 80 lantern slides of photographs from real life will be shown as the basis of an explanation of conduct considered "becoming a gentleman." The lesson is prepared by the moral education board, which has its headquarters at Baltimore.

The American Home Economics Association goes on with its work this afternoon at 30 Trinity place, commencing at 2 o'clock. Miss Helen Kinne, of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, chairman, presides at this meeting, which will consider problems of teaching dressmaking and millinery, laboratory methods in practical cooking, teaching the preparation of meals, and method of teaching housewifery. There will be an exhibit of illustrative material in the Technology building.

Teachers of agriculture are holding a conference this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Jacob Sleeper hall of Boston University, at which special questions of interest are being considered. D. J. Crosby of the federal department of agriculture is chairman of this meeting.

H. L. Russell, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the experimental station of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, will address the general session in Tremont Temple this evening, which opens at 8 o'clock. His lecture will be upon "The Value of Demonstrative Methods in the Agricultural Education of the Rural Population." President Lowell of Harvard will speak on the effect of electives chosen in college. Criticisms of the public

schools by the laity will be discussed by President James W. Crabtree of the State Normal school, Peru, Neb. Music will be furnished by the Oliver Ames high school band.

In view of the increasing interest that is being shown in the campaign a reception that is to be given tonight to Mrs. Ella Flagg Young is of importance. Mrs. Young will be entertained by the Interborough Association of Women Teachers of the city of New York at 9:30 o'clock at hotel Brunswick.

The second of the symphony concerts for the delectation of the members of the N. E. A. will be given at 8 o'clock this evening in Symphony hall.

Under the auspices of the Field and Forest Club, Prof. Chilton F. Hodge of Clark University will give an illustrated lecture on "Stories of Birds and Children" in the lecture hall of the Boston public library at 7:30 o'clock.

The Boston Teachers Club will conduct an excursion for the convention guests to "Elmwood," the old Lowell homestead in Cambridge, famous as the home for many years of the well-known New England poet, James Russell Lowell. The guests will be shown over the house by Miss Clara G. Hinds and Miss M. Ellen Forsaith of the club and Miss Rantoul, through whose kindness the visit was arranged.

Many of the teachers will visit Elmwood previous to going to the reception and tea at the Harvard Medical school. The Longfellow home will not be open this week to visitors, so the teachers will be given an opportunity to see a collection of New England antiques at the Lowell home.

Arriving at Hotel Somerset

Reception to educators from all over the country Tuesday proved one of the most interesting events of the convention.



A SAMPLE OF THE STEADY LINE THAT ENTERED THE DOORS.

The reception in the afternoon was popular because it was a social side of the convention that relieved its technical and business aspect.

Elected Executive Board Member Mentioned for Association Presidency

H. L. Terry on the College Entrance Requirements

H. L. Terry of Madison, Wis., state high school inspector, speaking before the department of science education today took for his subject "Science Instruction in the Small High School," saying in part:

"Pupils in the small country high school are fully as able to do strong science work as those in the city, but their environment, their experiences and the educational values which will appeal to them are very different and their work should be adapted to their conditions.

"The present uniformity in schools of all classes has come about mainly through the influence of uniform college entrance requirements. A very important step toward improvement, therefore, will have been taken when colleges accept individual ability to do college work, no matter through what studies it has been gained, rather than to make admission depend upon the completion of a prescribed course of studies.

"The present movement toward a line of agricultural work in connection with literary courses in the country schools is a very commendable one, though in some localities some other industrial occupation would be better.

"Such courses give the needed opportunity for the practical application of the subject matter to daily life, and cannot fail to react with beneficial effect upon the entire school course."

VETERANS CANCEL VISIT.
A telegram from Springfield Tuesday announced that the Confederate veterans who were entertained there Monday and who expected to come to Boston would be unable to visit this city.



JOHN H. PHILLIPS.

State director of public schools of Alabama, who is only elective member of executive committee.

BOILER IN LAUNDRY EXPLODES.
LACONIA, N. H.—One man was killed and 10 men and women were injured when the boiler in the Lakeport steam laundry exploded late Tuesday. The building was wrecked.

"English as It Is Taught," Superintendent's Topic at Elementary Section



ADELAIDE STEELE BAYLOR.

Superintendent of schools of Wabash, Ind., speaker this forenoon before elementary education department.

Following is an abstract of an address before the department of elementary education today on "English as She Is Taught," by Adelaide Steele Baylor, superintendent of schools at Wabash, Ind.

"English, with the allied subjects of reading, writing and spelling, occupies from 40 to 50 per cent of all the time in the elementary school curriculum, and yet there is no work done, against the poor results of which there is a greater or more justifiable outcry. Why?

"Not from lack of formal preparation on the part of teachers, not from insufficient labor and energy expended, do we find these shortcomings, for no courses are more carefully and conscientiously outlined, and in no part of the school work are more hours spent on the correction of papers, attention to the form of the child's speech, and diligent research for materials that will serve the great needs.

"When teachers express their own thoughts at all times, in the very best way; when they know more of the pupil and make him the center of their work, gathering information as to his daily environment, his interests, and the real things of his life; when the superiority of oral over written work, in the early school life is understood; when special teachers of English know much of other departments of study in the school; when it is well understood that synthesis must precede analysis and persist throughout school life, while formal grammar with a simplified and intelligent nomenclature is relegated to schools above the elementary; when the pupil is given time and opportunity to talk freely and without interruption, the teacher having learned to be silent in the presence of the child struggling to express himself; when the whole school curriculum has been modified by the omission of the obsolete, effete matter and the substitution of those things that touch the social activities of the child and his group; then will good English result and conform to the best standards, because there is thought to be expressed, and in no other way can its meaning be conveyed to the immediate body of hearers and to the child's world."

STATE MILITIA'S ARMY TEACHERS

Three regular army officers to act as inspectors and instructors to the forces of the Massachusetts militia during their tours of duty this summer have been selected as follows:

First and second corps of cadets and second, sixth and fifth regiments of infantry, First Lieut. George C. Marshall, twenty-fourth U. S. infantry, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. William J. Snow, regimental adjutant sixth field artillery, Ft. Riley, Kan., is to inspect and instruct the three batteries of field artillery in their camp at West Barnstable, commencing Saturday.

First regiment coast artillery, Capt. Philip Yost, Ft. Warren, Mass. This assignment may become permanent.

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able rates desirable apartments,
single or en suite. It so easily
unites city gaiety and busi-
ness interests with the restful
seclusion of the country as to
make it most desirable. Its
furnishings and service are the
best, while the beautiful location
close to Jackson Park on
Lake Michigan beach is particu-
larly attractive.
Transient guests always find
a hearty welcome.
Booklet mailed on request.
31st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago
(Tel. Hyde Park 4000)

Hotel Pemberton

HULL, MASS.
Page & Phinney, Proprietors
Selected patronage; 35 min-
utes by boat from Rowe's
Wharf. Opposite Boston Light
at entrance of harbor. Absolu-
tely no flies or mosquitoes.

The Templeton Inn

TEMPLETON, MASS.
A summer resort "In the Heart of the
Massachusetts Highlands." One of
the finest and best appointed inns in New Eng-
land. Send for booklet. PERCIVAL
BLODGETT, Manager.

Hotel Westminster

Copley Square
BOSTON
C. A. GLEASON

THE OCEANSIDE

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Overlooking all the yachting, 20-mile
auto run from Boston. Located directly
on the ocean. Superb views of surf and the
open ocean. Private baths. Sea bathing.
Fishing. Tennis. Garage. Send for cir-
cular. A. H. & E. LANE, Props.

Hotel Graystone

66 GEARY ST., IN THE HEART OF
SAN FRANCISCO
I. B. SLOCUM, Manager.

The Puritan

390 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON
100 yards west of Massachusetts Ave.
Opened last November with every
modern resource for those who
demand the best
Afternoon tea daily in the Sun Parlor,
the most unique and delightful hotel
room in Boston.
Summer Roof Garden
Several rooms and suites at modest rates.
"A public house which resembles a rich,
private home."
Write for The Story of New England
and the Puritans.
CHARLES P. COSTELLO, Mgr.

THE GRISWOLD

EASTERN POINT,
NEW LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
FINEST SEASHORE RESORT IN
AMERICA.
2 1/2 hours from New York.
Unequaled Sailing, Bathing, Automobileing,
Long distance telephone in every room.
For Booklet, Rates, etc., Address
W. J. FLEMING, Mgr.
Also Mgr. The Bellevue, Belmar, N. J.

Turk's Head Inn

ROCKPORT, MASS.
Extreme point of Cape Ann. Forty-
five miles north of Boston. State road.
C. B. MARTIN, The Wadsworth, Boston.
AUTOMOBILISTS.

Squantum Inn

Squam Park, Quincy. Extreme end
and trolley line. FRANK A. MORAN, Man-
ager. Fish and chicken dinner.
A LA CARTE.
Lobsters fresh from our traps.
Telephone 2204-2 Dorchester.

Ocean View House

SALEM, MASS.
The Ideal Location of the North Shore.
Open June 1 to Oct. 1. A table and ser-
vice for fastidious people. Stable and
garage connected.
S. N. CLARK, Proprietor.

CORNISH HOUSE ALWAYS OPEN

A satisfaction to the hungry; a delight
to the tourist; paradise of refined pleasure;
in the heart of the Catskills; renowned for
scenery and romance expressed in song
and story. Write for terms. Mention this
Circular. N. Y.
Saratoga's Continental Hotel
European American Plan. \$2 per day.
Cooliest house in town. Accommodates 200.

Old Point Comfort

Hotel Chamberlin
BOATING, BATHING, FISHING,
SAILING, ORCHESTRA,
TENNIS, GOLF.
Unique sea food cuisine.
FORTRESS MONROE, Largest
Military Post on the Atlantic
Coast.
HAMPTON ROADS, the Rendez-
vous of the Nation's Warships.
Special weekly rates June to October.
Booklets at Marsters, 218 Wash. St.,
and Raymond & Whitcomb, 200 Wash.
St. Or address: GEO. F. ADAMS,
Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

Random Hall

1041 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE
High-Class Apartment Hotel
Superior Table and Service
Early reservation necessary for
year commencing Sept. 1, 1910
ARTHUR L. RACE, Prop.

Hotel Sweetwater

BEDFORD SPRINGS, MASS.
Delightfully situated in a pine grove,
large airy rooms en suite or single; strictly
modern and up-to-date. Two hundred and
fifty acres of grounds, with all the attrac-
tions of a high-class summer hotel.
Delightful Run for Automobileists.
R. L. BROWN, Proprietor, formerly of
The Hotel Somerset, Commonwealth Ave.,
Boston.
TELEPHONE LEX. 2103.

THE BELLEVUE

BEACH BLUFF, MASS. (Swampscott).
Mrs. Annie B. Olcott, formerly of Ken-
terbury Inn, having taken a long leave of
this modern hotel, will open it June 1. Sit-
uated close to the broad ocean, fine bath-
ing, tennis court, golf links, forest trees,
splendid automobile road, an ideal summer
resort. Address until May 31, No. 31 Chest-
nut st., Boston.

Hotel Marlborough

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Same management as Coleman House.
Thoroughly equipped all year hotel.
Luxurious Suites, with bath; every ac-
commodation for automobile parties; large
sun parlor, Capacity 250. A. M. SEXTON.
Telephone 2204-2 Dorchester.

Merrill Hall and Cottages

EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Opened June 1st—A select summer resort
near the water for those who appreciate
a quiet, comfortable, and excellent food.
For rates and booklets address BUELL & CROSBY,
Proprietors.

Adirondacks—4th Lake

ROCKY POINT INN AND COTTAGES.
ALSO THE MOHAWK AND COTTAGES.
A Mountain Paradise. June to July 15 and
after Sept. 1 the rates will be \$12 to \$14
after July 15, \$15, \$18 and \$25. H. H.
LONGFAR, Eagle Lake, N. Y.

QUEENSBURY PRIVATE HOTEL

REGENCY SQ., Overlooking sea and
pier; from 68c. per day. L. HEADON.

Social and Scenic

13 PRIVATE COTTAGES TO RENT.
Correspondence invited. Illustrated booklet
MAPLEWOOD, BETHLEHEM, N. H.
Offices, Boston, 5 Beacon St.,
N. Y. City, 1130 E'way.

Forest Hill Hotel

AND COTTAGES
WHITE MOUNTAINS
FRANCONIA, N. H.
Ideal summer climate. Superb
mountain scenery. Fresh vegetables
from own farm. All outdoor sports.
Golf, tennis, croquet and clay courts;
croquet, riding, driving, Garage, etc.
Boston Office, 11 India St.
FRANK M. DANFORTH, Manager.

WHITE MOUNTAINS

JACKSON, N. H.
GLEN ELLIS HOUSE
Under New Management
Golf, Garage, Livery, etc.
Terms, \$10 per week upwards
Write for booklet.

McFarland Cottages, New London, N.H.

DELIGHTFULLY situated, overlooking
pleasant lake 1200 feet elevation; no better
place in New Hampshire for a quiet sum-
mer vacation; fresh berries and vegetables
raised on the farm. Send for booklet. Write
McFARLAND COTTAGES, New London, N.H.

HILL CREST INN

Will be open from July 1st to Sept. 8th.
Unsurpassed cuisine. Apply to
OTIS F. FRENCH, Hampton, N. H.

The Wahnitia

YORK BEACH, ME.
This is an ideal, homelike hotel, finely
located right at the ocean and smooth
bathing beach. Send for booklet.
DEVEREUX COTTAGES
Marblehead, Massachusetts.
Magnificent ocean view. Open from June
to October. Rates from \$10 to \$15. Location,
Boston. Only a limited number taken, and
only those desired with reference.
GEORGE A. CABOT, Manager.

THE BRIDGTON, Bridgton, Me.

The home of big fish. An ideal spot, situ-
ated on Highland Lake. Modern house with
home comforts. Rates \$10 up.
GEORGE A. CABOT, Manager.

THE ELMS BEACH BLUFF,

MASS.
On the North Shore. Now open. New
management. Unsurpassed location. Golf,
tennis, bathing, fishing. Garage. Booklet.
J. H. McLEOD, Prop.

Hotel Edgemere

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Fourth Ave. One door from ocean. Elev-
ator to street surface. J. E. BAINE & SON
THE LODGE
Heron Island, Me.
Situated on an island of natural beauty.
Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, etc.
For booklet write W. R. BUCKNAM.

Snow Homestead

Most Beautiful Spot TRURO
On CAPE COD MASS.
NOW OPEN.
House nicely furnished, hair mattresses
etc.; piazza; milk, eggs, vegetables raised
on the place, fresh fish, clams, spring
water; sandy bathing beach; \$8 and \$9 per
week; 5 minutes' walk from two depots;
fare \$1.50 round trip from Boston. Call or
address as above.

Silver Beach Hotel

NORTH FAIRMOUTH, MASS.
Will Open for the 24th Season July 1st.
Under the management of Geo. E. Ricker
NEW IRON GARAGE.
Address Hotel Woodbridge, West Somer-
ville, Mass.

THE PINES

Cotuit-by-the-Sea, Mass.
Open June 1. Special rates.
Splendid views. Delightful motor
boating, sailing, bathing. No better
bathing beach on the coast. Send
for booklet. J. A. MORSE, Prop.

COOL-CAPE COD, MASS.

ABERDEEN HALL, HYANNIS
NOBSCUSSETT HOTEL, DENNIS
Delightful Location, Right on Ocean
Electric lights, Private baths. Ex-
cellent service. Booklets. Road maps.
A. W. MACDONALD, Manager.

East Bay Lodge

CAPE COD, MASS.
Open April 1st. The home for auto-
mobile touring the Cape and parties
looking for quiet and rest; good table;
baths; heated rooms; Good golfing the
year around. Write for booklet.
BEARNE, Prop. Phone 9105-2, Hy-
annis, Mass.

The New Wesley

Thousand Island Park, N. Y.
Facing St. Lawrence River. Rates, to July
15, and after Sept. 1, \$12 to \$14; after July
15, \$14 to \$20. SALES G. GRAM, Prop.
Winter Hotel "Graydon," Miami, Fla.

THE ARLINGTON

ARLINGTON STREET
Fronting the Public Garden. A quiet fam-
ily hotel on American plan.
W. E. BLANCHARD, Proprietor.

BRAINERD HOUSE

Stony Creek, Conn. Pre-
stigious place on the shore. Modern, \$9 to \$15. Book-
let.

What Other Editors Are Saying

THE selected editorial comment today
deals with Colonel Roosevelt's re-
turn to politics by endorsing the Cobb-
Griscom direct primaries bill, and with
the rebuff administered through rejec-
tion of the bill by the Albany Legisla-
ture:

NEW YORK POST—Unless some way
out of the Albany mess is found, the
Republicans will enter the fall campaign
foredoomed to defeat. They will not be
only divided but torn into factions.
There has been talk of Roosevelt coming
forward as leader, but his first essay at
leadership has been trampled upon.

BROOKLYN EAGLE—The lesson is
signal. The mortification is or should
be signal. The lesson should be educa-
tional, but we fear that neither mortifi-
cation nor lesson will be educational to
Mr. Roosevelt at all. For a man, within
a fortnight, to take a stand of which
every one had to approve, because it
was right, and then to reverse that stand
under pressure or under the ambition
of vanity and utterly to fail in the
reversal should be predictable of no
American and could be predictable only
if the one American of which it should
be unthinkable.

NEW YORK AMERICAN—The defeat
at Albany is complete and overwhelming.
It is a political Waterloo. For the first
time in seven years the triumphant
career of Theodore Roosevelt has had a
serious setback. It comes at the zenith
of his career, at the height of his power.
But yesterday the word of Roosevelt
might have stood at least against the
state. Now Wadsworth and Merritt, in
the first round, lay him low, and 80 New
York legislators, mostly of his own
party, show themselves undazed by his
world repute. It is, indeed, a remarkable
incident.

NEW YORK WORLD—Mr. Roosevelt
rode to swift and sudden defeat when he
undertook to drive the Cobb-Griscom
direct primaries bill through the Legisla-
ture. Never since he became the
acknowledged boss of the Republican
party in New York has he met such
defiance of his power as came from
Albany. It is no longer Mr. Hughes who
is beaten; it is Mr. Roosevelt who is
beaten.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—The Re-
publican organization leaders, Messrs.
Barnes and Wadsworth, have again
triumphed over Governor Hughes and
the best elements of the party and
flouted the counsel of Theodore Roosevelt
as they flouted that of Elihu Root
in the matter of forcing the election of
Alida as president of the Senate pro tem.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—We suspect
that a very large number of persons
throughout the country are saying that
Colonel Roosevelt did the right thing;
that he raised his voice against the
bosses and in favor of cleaner politics;
that he was on the side of the people, as
he always is. They will say that,
reluctant as he was to enter politics, he
simply could not resist the opportunity
to do what he could to take the control
of parties away from the bosses and put
it in the hands of the people. Colonel
Roosevelt's prestige will take care of
itself. It has that habit.

LOWELL (Mass.) COURIER-CITIZEN
—Mr. Roosevelt's sudden and dramatic
"leap" back into politics as the heavy
reinforcements of the Hughes campaign
for direct primaries has been met by the
expected rebuff from the faction in present
control of New York legislation.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.) NEWS-SCIMITAR
—As between political hacks serving
whomever will employ them and de-
feating in a particular instance the de-
sires of Roosevelt, Hughes and Taft for
some moderate progress in political
methods, as between such and the states-
men mentioned, the News-Scimitar does
not have to hesitate to choose; yet, the
unworthy agency sometimes serves a
good end. Ex-President Roosevelt will
need "stopping" and the "claim" that he
can be "stopped" is fortunate if by 1912
he is not ready to urge greater advances
than he has as yet.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—The develop-
ments in New York will give rise to
comment along many lines. Some will
see in the slup administered to Colonel
Roosevelt a sign that the time has come
when his political influence is started
on the decline. But there is another
view which is more likely to prove cor-
rect. It is that Roosevelt, having for
the first time openly espoused the direct
primary, even though beaten at the
outset, is in a position to wage a fight
for the primary that will only serve to
add to his popularity with the masses
of voters.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) HERALD—
The defeat of the Cobb compromise
direct nomination bill by the New York
Assembly Thursday must be taken as a
direct setback to Colonel Roosevelt, who
made this the first occasion for a direct
attempt to influence politics since his
return.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—The Stren-
uousness of Sagamore Hill has been
covered that it is one thing to be Presi-
dent, with the big stick and a plum tree
handy in the back yard, and how it is
quite another thing to be a private citi-
zen with no big stick and no plum tree,

Educational Institutions

THE BOYESEN SCHOOL
WILL OPEN A
BOARDING DEPARTMENT FOR GIRLS
Over ten years of age on Sept. 28th, 1910. Prompt applications are desired, as
it will help us to perfect our arrangements.
4061 LAKE AVE., CHICAGO.

MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.
A boarding school for boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from
primary to college preparatory. Graduates now in all leading colleges. Work
thorough, systematic and effective. Instructors college bred. Location, overlook-
ing Long Island Sound, unsurpassed. Buildings, modern; hot and cold water in
every bedroom. Bowling alley, shower baths, large gymnasium, athletic field,
tennis courts. Manual training department. Atmosphere homelike and whole-
some. Careful and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual boy
along the lines of moral development. For information and booklet, address
LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Headmaster, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY
HENRY LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK, PRESIDENT.
Largest school of expression in the United States. Seventy teachers
placed last year in positions ranging from high schools to universities.
Courses in literature, oratory, pedagogy, physical culture, folk drama, etc.
Summer school from July 11 to Aug. 5. Immediately following
N. E. A. CONVENTION
HARRY REYNOLDS, Dean, Chickering Hall, Huntington Ave., Boston.

Faellen Piano School
Concentrated attention, positive
knowledge, intelligent ear, reli-
able memory, fluency in sight
reading, and artistic method
playing are developed simultane-
ously. A special circular, giving
full particulars, sent on request.
Address CARL FAELLEN, Direc-
tor, 205 Washington Church St., Boston.

Chauncy Hall School
Established 1859
Prepares boys exclusively for
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
and other scientific schools.
Every teacher a specialist.
HAGAR & KURT, Principals
551 Boylston St. (Capitol Sq.), Boston, Mass.

NEEDS OF PETS AT VACATION URGED

The vacation season moves a reader
of The Christian Science Monitor to write
asking that attention be drawn to the
fact that every year many cats are left
behind in the cities by families going
out of town. Occasionally, although not
so often, a dog is abandoned in similar
fashion.

While it is, of course, not usually pos-
sible that these animals should be taken
with their owners, the writer recom-
mends that arrangements be made for
their care or for some humane dispo-
sition of them, which could be done with
little expense.

ENGLAND WINS RIFLE TROPHY.

BISLEY, Eng.—Great Britain won the
Empire challenge trophy at the National
Rifle Association's meeting on July 2.
The final scores were as follows: Great
Britain 2177 out of a possible 2400, Can-
ada 2105, Australia 2044, India 1978 and
Singapore 1972.

but just make-believes. And that is
why the Atlantic breezes sweep across
Sagamore Hill and across the land that
plaintive refrain:

It was not like this in the olden time,
In the days beyond recall;
It was not like this in the White House,
It was not like this at all!

HOTEL COMPANY DISTRIBUTES BOOK

"About the Farm" is the title of a book
descriptive of the New Boston dairy and
other industries at Valley View, Muzzey
and Hutchinson farms at New Boston,
N. H., which are a part of the supply
department of Youngs hotel, the Parker
house and Hotel Touraine. The book
is printed for J. R. Whipple Company,
proprietor of these hotels, for presenta-
tion, and is handsomely illustrated in
colors.

The photographs show the various
farm operations and the cattle, pigs and
poultry, and also give exterior and in-
terior views of the hotels. The care
taken in connection with the dairy pro-
ducts supplied to the hotels may be un-
derstood from the illustrations. Finely
bred Holsteins and Guernseys compose
the milk herd of 350. Often as many as
1800 young pigs may be seen, and the
daily whitewashing of pens and the pip-
ing of skimmilk to feed-troughs are
pointed to as features. Hundreds of
fowls are in the poultry yards, and some-
times as many as 2000 chickens in the
henyard.

Even the great quantities of produce
that these farms yield are insufficient to
supply the needs of the hotels, and it is
stated that nothing is accepted from
other farms which does not comply with
the standards of the farms owned by
the company.

Weston School for Girls

43 St. James St., Roxbury, Boston, Mass.
Fits girls for life as well as for examina-
tions. It is different, better and worth
investigating.
Mrs. Elizabeth Mathews-Richardson, A. B.
Principal.
Founded by Rev. S. S. Mathews, D. D.

Crane Normal Institute of Music

A Training School for Supervisors of
Music in Schools. Graduates fill im-
portant positions in colleges, city and
normal schools.
A summer session, Aug. 23 to Sept. 3.
For circulars apply to J. E. CRANE,
Providence, R. I.

KIMBALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

University Section of Worcester, Mass.
24th year. Superior preparation for New
England College Certificate for Vassar,
Scholarships, General and special courses,
Gymnasium, field sports. For illustrated
catalogue, address Miss E. A. KIMBALL,
Principal.

The ABBOTT SCHOOL for Boys

Farmington, Maine. Offers the natural at-
traction of the beautiful Lake Umbagog.
Five year record—every new pupil with
exception has registered for the sec-
ond year. Next year opens West Sept.
28th. Tuition, \$700. Address GEORGE
DUDLEY CHURCH, Headmaster.

Oxford School for Girls

Highland Falls, N. Y. Superior courses. The in-
telligent activity of the institution of each pupil is devel-
oped according to her needs. Outdoor and indoor
sports. MISS M. E. MARTIN, Associate.
MISS M. E. MARTIN, Associate.

Lasell Seminary

Andover, Mass. College preparation.
Household Arts and Sciences. Ten miles
from Boston. Address:
U. M. WINDLOW, Jr. D., Principal.

STAMFORD PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Stamford, Conn. A school which offers to boys the
refined influences of home life. Cottage system.
Only 3 boys of the highest character received in each
year. Next year opens West Sept. 28th. Tuition, \$700.
Certificate admits to almost all colleges, call Athletics Catalogue. ALFRED C.
ROBERTS, Director.

Miss Chamberlayne's

Complete
as well as
Graphic
Foreign News
Pages printed in
the American
Press

Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

SHIPPING NEWS

A large number of fishing craft took out fares today at T wharf. Vessels in were Boyd & Leeds with 10,000 pounds, Frances P. Mesquita 34,000, Gertrude 12,000, Washakie 27,000, Buema 24,000, Mary E. Silveira 17,000, Matchless 10,000, Louisa R. Silva 37,000, Wm. A. Morse 30,500, Mina Swim 8,000, Mattakesett 20,000, Hattie F. Knowlton 14,000, Etta B. 4,000, Jessie Costa 30,000, Phillip P. Monta 40,500, Catherine & Ellen 33,000, Arbitrator 20,000.

T wharf dealers' prices Wednesday per hundredweight: Haddock \$2.75, large cod \$3.25@3.50, small cod \$2.25, large hake \$2.50, small hake \$1.25.

A large fresh halibut was brought in today by the schooner Teazer. The vessel had 15,000 pounds. It also brought 45,000 pounds of fresh ground fish and 5,000 pounds of salt fish. The halibut sold at 8 1/2 cents per pound.

Schooner Catherine D. Enos sold 15 swordfish at T wharf today, the Albert W. Black landed 31. The fish brought 15 1/2 cents a pound.

The largest number of passengers brought to Boston this season by a vessel of the Red Star line will arrive here next Monday on the steamship Manitou, Captain Pollard, from Antwerp. The liner has 110 cabin passengers.

Two big square-riggers, the barks Antioch, Captain Leland, and Onaway, Captain Goldthwaite, are loaded and ready to put to sea. The Antioch is loaded with 700,000 feet of white pine for Montevideo, and the Onaway has 4,000 empty barrels which will be taken to Port Jobs, Porto Rico, filled with molasses and brought back here by the vessel.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrivals.

Str Ripon (Br), Furneaux, Fowey, Eng., June 14, via Portland, Me, July 5, china clay, for Furness, Withy & Co. Ltd.

Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N S, mds and passengers to J F Masters.

Str A W Perry (Br), Hawes, Halifax, N S, mds and passengers to F W Bedell.

Str Persian, Thatcher, Philadelphia.

mds and passengers to C H Maynard, Str Yale, Hawes, New York, mds and passengers to Albert Smith.

Str Bay State, Lincoln, Portland, Me.

Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, Me.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Irvington, Farnham, Perth Amboy, tow hgs Buffet, Buckler and Brooklyn.

Tug Cheektowag, Herbert, Perth Amboy, tow hgs Baronet, Brait, and Burden.

Tug Chas T Gallagher, Guilmet, Vineyard Haven via Marblehead.

Tug F C Hersey, Baker, Lynn, Mass.

Sch Union (Br), Sterling, River Hebert, N S, 112,000 feet lumber for John G Hall & Co.

Sch Frank M Low, Donovan, Chehaw, S C, June 24, 470,000 feet lumber for G O Skinner Lumber Company, vessel to Rogers & Webb.

Sch Woodbury M Snow, Jameson, Rockland, Me. At Waldo's wharf, Charlestown.

Boston—Sch Annie Gus, Kelley, Addison Me, lumber.

Sailed.

Strs Bradford (Ger), Port Antonio, Jam; Governor Cobb, St John, N B, via Portland and Eastport; Melrose, Baltimore; A W Perry (Br), Halifax N S; Prince Arthur (Br), Yarmouth N S; Malden, Baltimore; Kershaw, do via Newport News; Yale, New York; City of Everett, do; tug Irvington, tow hgs Beckton, Marine and Bluster, for Perth Amboy.

Notes.

Str Ripon this morning brt 4330 casks 101 tons of china clay (latter in bulk).

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

Strs Norhilda (Br new), Calais; El Sud, Galveston; Anita, Nipe Bay; Zulia, Caracas and Lagayra; Oceanic, Southampton and Queenstown.

Strs Canania, Liverpool and Queens-town, Berlin, Naples, etc; schrs Roger Drury, Cook, St John, N B; George Churchman, Windsor, N S; Lena White, Rockland, Me; str Clematis, Fowey; schrs Elizabeth, Gilbert, Morris, Jacksonville.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

EASTBOUND.		America, for New York.	July 26
Sailings from New York.		Grat Waldersee, for New York.	July 31
Sailings from Bremen.			July 31
*Tontico, for Southampton.....	July 6	Main, for New York.	July 12
Argentina, for Mediterranean ports.....	July 6	*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.	July 12
*Campania, for Liverpool.....	July 6	Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York.	July 16
*Carthage, for Mediterranean ports.....	July 6	York, for New York.	July 16
*La Provence, for Havre.....	July 7	Barbasson, for New York.	July 23
*Martha, for London.....	July 7	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.	July 26
*Volturno, for Rotterdam.....	July 7	Sailings from Antwerp.	
*United States, for Copenhagen.....	July 7	Kronland, for New York.	July 9
*Germania, for Mediterranean ports.....	July 7	Samland, for Boston.	July 14
*California, for Glasgow.....	July 9	*Hendland, for New York.	July 14
*St. Louis, for Southampton.....	July 9	Vaderland, for New York.	July 23
*Koenigstein, for London.....	July 9	Menominee, for Boston.	July 28
*Duc de Aosta, for Medit. ports.....	July 9	Lapland, for New York.	July 30
*Vaderland, for Antwerp.....	July 9	Sailings from Rotterdam.	
*Minerwa, for London.....	July 9	Noordam, for New York.	July 7
*Caronia, for Liverpool.....	July 9	Rotterdam, for New York.	July 23
*Baltic, for Liverpool.....	July 9	Hendland, for New York.	July 30
*America, for Hamburg.....	July 9	Sailings from Copenhagen.	
Sailings from Boston.		United States, for New York.	July 14
Parisian, for Glasgow.....	July 8	Hellig Olaf, for New York.	July 28
Bostonian, for Manchester.....	July 10	Frederick, for New York.	July 28
Neu-York, for Copenhagen.....	July 10	Sailings from New York.	
Nicomedia, for Hamburg.....	July 11	Oceania, for New York.	July 23
Neu-York, for London.....	July 11	Carpathia, for New York.	July 26
Neu-York, for Liverpool.....	July 13	Sailings from Palermo.	
Neu-York, for Antwerp.....	July 15	Utina, for New York.	July 12
Neu-York, for Hamburg.....	July 15	Oceania, for New York.	July 23
Neu-York, for Havre.....	July 19	Koenigstein, for New York.	July 23
Rheingarf, for Havana.....	July 19	Sailings from Flume.	
Saxonia, for Liverpool.....	July 21	Utina, for New York.	July 9
Carthage, for London.....	July 21	Carpathia, for New York.	July 30
Audyk, for Rotterdam.....	July 22	Sailings from Genoa.	
Nimidian, for Glasgow.....	July 22	Koenig Albert, for New York.	July 7
Carthage, for London.....	July 25	Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York.	July 12
Zeland, for Liverpool.....	July 26	Romana, for New York.	July 16
Columbian, for London.....	July 29	Oceania, for New York.	July 16
Caledonian, for Glasgow.....	July 30	Cretic, for New York.	July 20
Sailings from Montreal.		Princess Irene, for New York.	July 21
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool.....	July 7	Koenigstein, for New York.	July 21
Royal Edward, for Montreal.	July 7	Sailings from Naples.	
Laurentic, for Liverpool.....	July 9	Canopic, for Boston.	July 6
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool.....	July 10	Koenig Albert, for New York.	July 7
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool.....	July 10	Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York.	July 12
Royal Edward, for Montreal.	July 10	Romana, for New York.	July 16
Megantic, for Liverpool.....	July 10	Oceania, for New York.	July 16
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool.....	July 29	Cretic, for New York.	July 20
Dominion, for New York.	July 30	Princess Irene, for New York.	July 21
Sailings from Philadelphia.		Koenigstein, for New York.	July 21
Marquette, for Antwerp.....	July 8	Sailings from New York.	
*Friesland, for Liverpool.....	July 9	Canopic, for Boston.	July 6
Manitou, for Antwerp.....	July 22	Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York.	July 12
*Liverpool, for Antwerp.....	July 22	Utina, for New York.	July 13
WESTBOUND.		Romana, for New York.	July 16
Laverford, for Philadelphia.....	July 6	Oceania, for New York.	July 21
Lake Manitoba, for Montreal.....	July 6	Princess Irene, for New York.	July 21
Cedic, for New York.	July 6	Koenigstein, for New York.	July 21
Megantic, for Montreal.....	July 9	Transpacific Sailings.	
Carmania, for New York.	July 12	WESTBOUND.	
Carthage, for Montreal.....	July 12	Sailings from San Francisco.	
Dominion, for Montreal.....	July 16	*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu.	July 6
*Campania, for New York.	July 16	*China, for China and Chinese	July 6
Neu-York, for Montreal.....	July 16	ports, via Honolulu.	July 9
Ivernia, for Boston.	July 19	*Sierra, for Honolulu.	July 9
Neu-York, for Montreal.....	July 19	use ports, via Honolulu.	July 12
Lake Champlain, for Montreal.....	July 21	appearance ports, via Honolulu.	July 19
Laurentic, for Montreal.	July 23	*Manila, for Honolulu.	July 20
Baltic, for New York.	July 23	*Asia, for China and Japanese	July 26
Friesland, for Philadelphia.....	July 27	ports, via Honolulu.	July 26
Compre of New York.	July 27	Sydney, for Australia and	July 29
Mauretania, for New York.	July 30	Sydney.	
Dominion, for Montreal.	July 30	Sailings from Tacoma.	
Carthage, for Montreal.	July 30	Oceanic, for China and Japan, via	July 12
Canada, for Montreal.	July 30	*Tacoma Maru, for China and Japan,	July 12
Sailings from Southampton.		via Manila.	July 12
Majestic, for New York.	July 6	Sailings from Vancouver.	
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New	July 6	*Empress, for Japan, for Chinese and	July 7
York.	July 6	Japanese ports.	July 6
Clyde, for New York.	July 8	*Marama, for Australasian ports.	July 15
St. Paul, for New York.	July 8	*Empress of China, for Chinese and	July 27
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York	July 13	Japanese ports.	
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for	July 13	EASTBOUND.	
New York.	July 15	Sailings from Honolulu.	
Sauge, for London.	July 15	*China, for China and Japan.	July 13
Minnetonka, for New York.	July 20	*Manchuria, for China and Japan.	July 18
Minnewaska, for New York.	July 23	*Marama, for Australasian ports.	July 22
Minneapolis, for New York.	July 23	*Chuyo Maru, for Japan.	July 27
Sailings from Glasgow.		Sailings from Hongkong.	
Royal Edward, for Montreal.	July 7	Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco.	July 9
Royal George, for Montreal.	July 21	Empress of Japan, for Japan.	July 16
Sailings from Boston.		Ningchow, for Tacoma.	July 16
Nimidian, for Boston.	July 8	Korea, for San Francisco.	July 16
Columbia, for New York.	July 10	Empress of Japan, for Japan.	July 16
Caledonia, for New York.	July 16	Inaba Maru, for Seattle.	July 19
Neu-York, for London.	July 22	Sinpo Maru, for San Francisco.	July 20
*California, for New York.	July 22	*Chuyo Maru, for Japan.	July 27
Furness, for New York.	July 30	Sailings from Yokohama.	
Sailings from Havre.		Awa Maru, for Seattle.	July 9
La Lorraine, for New York.	July 6	Mongolia, for San Francisco.	July 13
Chicago, for New York.	July 6	Sado Maru, for Seattle.	July 20
La Savoie, for New York.	July 16	Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco.	July 26
La Touraine, for New York.	July 25	Empress of India, for Vancouver.	July 26
La Bretagne, for New York.	July 30	Sailings from Manila.	
Bordeaux, for New York.	July 30	Ningchow, for Tacoma.	July 8
Sailings from Hamburg.		Lurline, for Japan.	July 9
Cleveland, for New York.	July 7	Asia, for San Francisco.	July 9
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New	July 14	Manchuria, for Vancouver.	July 19
York.	July 14	*Empress of Japan, for Japan.	July 20
President Lincoln, for New York.	July 24	Wilhelmina, for San Francisco.	July 20
		*Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco.	July 26
		Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco.	July 30

Those wishing to use this department for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 8.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Good architectural draftsman, Oklahoma. For particulars apply to L. K. A. FERRIS, 218 LaSalle st., Chicago. No salary advance.

WANTED, a number of beginner stenographers for railroad and info. concerns; advancement depends upon ability to learn; salary \$10-\$25. F. H. BLOOM, EMP. CO., 133 LaSalle st., Chicago.

WANTED, several bright, capable young men of good education; experience not necessary; for small trust and savings bank whose business is rapidly expanding; and those who qualify will advance rapidly; in reply state experience, if any, age, and salary expected. Apply to J. H. BLOOM, EMP. CO., 133 LaSalle st., Chicago.

WANTED—Experienced auto top builder; good wages; steady work. Address STEHLING AUTO TOP CO., Detroit, Mich.

WEAVERS wanted at the SOUTH BEND WOOL CO., South Bend, Ind.; family help preferred; good wages and steady work.

WINDOW TRIMMER WANTED—An up-to-date window trimmer and card writer with dry goods experience; state wages; references. Address: J. H. BLOOM, EMP. CO., 133 LaSalle st., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN for insurance office; \$6-\$8; central department, Y. M. C. A., EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 133 LaSalle st., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER (exp.) wanted; permanent position, \$12-\$15. M. J. W. E. HOSAC, 17 E. Van Buren st., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPERS wanted, 2 exp. ladies, competent to take full charge of retail goods; good pay; references. F. H. BLOOM, EMP. CO., 133 LaSalle st., Chicago.

FILE CLERKS wanted, a number of young ladies, exp. not necessary, although preferred; for several mfg. and commercial concerns; salary \$6-\$7. F. H. BLOOM, EMP. CO., 133 LaSalle st., Chicago.

HOUSEWORK ASSISTANT wanted; girl or middle-aged woman; no laundry; phone Kenwood 2089 or call Mrs. E. Both at Chicago.

MAID wanted for general housework; 4 in family; \$5 per week. Mrs. AUGUSTA MARTIN ADAMS, 45 Brainerd st., Detroit, Mich.

NURSEMAID—Young white girl to care for walking child and help about house; no washing or cooking. Mrs. ARMIN, 600 Woodward av., Chicago.

SALES LADIES (exp.) for cloak and suit department; also for dress and corset department. M. & K. CO., Rock Island, Ill.

SOLICITORS for high-class magazines; salary and commission. For particulars address: The Address, 133 LaSalle st., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted—10 high-grade ladies stenographers; steady work; good pay; permanent positions with high-grade corporations, mfg., banking and ins. concerns; prefer those who have had previous experience; but will consider any one who can come on short notice; salary \$10. F. H. BLOOM, EMP. CO., 133 LaSalle st., Chicago.

WANTED—Several high-grade lady stenographers, competent to earn \$12 a week, familiar with all the latest methods of shorthand, mfg. and financial concerns. Apply at once, stating full past exp. F. H. BLOOM, EMP. CO., 133 LaSalle st., Chicago.

WANTED—Several bright, capable young ladies, exp. in filing, at least 2 or 3 years high school education, to work in one of Chicago's most prominent banks; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary \$10-\$12. F. H. BLOOM, EMP. CO., 133 LaSalle st., Chicago.

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

EXPERIENCED HUP SAWYERS to work in furniture factory; steady work; good pay. ALBERTA FRUITRY, 100 Leavenworth, Kan.

WANTED—Laborers and mill men, at the plant of the PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Lehigh, Kan., northwest of Independence, Kan.

WANTED—Several good, steady, trustworthy men; various positions; salaries from \$10 to \$15. Apply 11, room 211, State Bank bldg., Little Rock, Ark.

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

HAIRDRESSER wanted; A1, experienced in hair work; Protestant. Address A. KIMBALL CO., general delivery, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A first-class millwright for single hand mill; good wages; men who can run the works. WYATT LUMBER CO., Georgetown, S. C.

WANTED—Three traveling men at once for quartermen, glassware, toy, dolls and china; direct from factory and importers. Answer at once, with reference. J. M. ALLEN, 1000 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Two experienced men, one to sell and collect on sewing machines, one to repair and adjust. Address: J. M. SMITH, 13 N. Middleton st., Orangeburg, S. C.

WANTED at once, experienced steward; also head waiter for mountain resort; other help wanted. CHARLESTON EMP. BUREAU, 138 Meeting st., Charleston, S. C., phone 1551.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HAIRDRESSER wanted; A1, experienced in hair work; Protestant. Address A. KIMBALL CO., general delivery, Louisville, Ky.

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

CEMENT BURNERS wanted at once at the great works of the Pacific Portland Cement Co., 322 1/2 per day. Apply to J. H. BLOOM, EMP. CO., 133 LaSalle st., Chicago.

ERAND BOY desired position; will do work of any kind HOWARD McCRAW, 9 Curry st., West Newton, Mass.

GENERAL OFFICE CLERK (29) desired position; A1 references. RICHARD NOBLEY, 62 Temple st., Waltham, Mass.

GLOVER CLERK (29) desired position; will do work of any kind HOWARD McCRAW, 9 Curry st., West Newton, Mass.

HOTEL CLERK (29) desired position; will do work of any kind HOWARD McCRAW, 9 Curry st., West Newton, Mass.

HOTEL CLERK (29) desired position; will do work of any kind HOWARD McCRAW, 9 Curry st., West Newton, Mass.

CANADA-FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH wanted at once; first-class, all-round man; married or single; steady job; good wages. Apply to J. A. WISMER CARRIAGE CO., Jordan, Ont.

FRIMMERS wanted immediately for wholesale clothing house; first-class; must have best references. Apply HAMILTON BIDDUT, 332 Craig st., Montreal, Can.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent foreman plasterer, capable of carrying through big work quickly; permanent position; in right man; references required. Apply BYERS & ANGLIN, 18 St. Alexis st., Montreal, Can.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GOVERNNESS—Cultivated lady to teach girl 15 years old in delightful tropical home; music, art and general studies required. Mrs. H. M. BUCKLEY, Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, W. I.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted on farm; must be good plain cook; good wages; no heavy work. W. W. KENNEDY, Maygar P. O., Sask., Can.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADJUTANT (00) with long experience in insurance line as inspector and adjuster; would consider any good proposition along insurance line. Address R. 500 Monitor Office.

AMERICAN wants situation in book-binding, printing house or grocery. STEPHEN JOHNSON, 20 Oak st., Boston.

APRENTICE BOY (16) desired position; learn book-binding; opportunities for advancement. LEBEL N. BROWN, 80 Green st., Boston.

APRENTICE BOY (16) would like position as book-binder; good wages; references. CHARLES A. NOONAN, 54 Monument st., Charlestown, Mass.

APRENTICE desired position in electrical work; best of references. RALPH L. DAVISON, 170 Beacon st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASST. BOOKKEEPER desired position; 20 years exp. in bookkeeping; references. CARE HARRARD EMP. BUREAU, Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT to gentleman desired position; young man; 10 years' experience; strictly temperate; fine references; would travel. 1350 Monitor Office.

BOOKKEEPER and PENMAN expert desired work at home; any writing at home or any other work. LOUIS GREEN, 200 West Somerville, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desired position as private secretary or any position of trust; references. EDWARD P. SPENCER, 1 Price st., Providence, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MAN (21) desired position in some staple business; opportunity of advancement; has had clerical experience. HAROLD A. ROLLINS, 1 Orchard st., Belmont, Mass.

MAN wants position in country; library, bookkeeping, or best of references. JOHN J. HATFIELD, general delivery, Lawrence, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE (colored), well recommended, capable of doing entire work of house; would like position for summer outside of city. C. L. DELOATCH, 188 Northampton st., Boston.

MAN, 35, married, desires steady position, partly outside; experienced in general farm work, poultry, fruits, forestry, etc.; ready with tools. Address: F. 588, Monitor Office.

MAN AND WIFE (colored), well recommended, capable of doing entire work of house; would like position for summer outside of city. C. L. DELOATCH, 188 Northampton st., Boston.

MANAGER or assistant in painting and decorating business; well qualified; good references; experienced in all details of business; experienced in all details of business. Estimate from plans; experienced in all details of business. Address: F. 552, Monitor Office.

MASON'S APRENTICE desired position. GEO. H. HOMER, Jr., 65 Roxbury st., Roxbury, Mass.

MEAT CUTTER in small market, extra good cutter and salesman and reliable or would take care of stores for hotel out of town. GEO. R. 18 Whitler st., Lynn, Mass.

MEAT CUTTER and grocery clerk desired position; capable of taking charge; out of town; references. Address: 407 Revere st., Revere, Mass.

OFFICE CLERK (20) desired position, with good opportunity to learn some business; best of references. Address: P. O. Box 50, Randolph, Mass.

OFFICE CLERK, college man, desired position for the summer months. GEORGE R. WESTON, 285 Newport av., Wollaston, Mass.

PIANIST, young man, wishes position in moving picture house or summer resort; references. Address: 100 North Cambridge, Mass.

PIANIST, experienced, wishes position at hotel resort; could furnish orchestra. GEO. M. BROWN, 17 Wendell st., Cambridge, Mass.

PORTER desired position; can act as grocery salesman; will do any work. F. 588, Monitor Office.

PRIVATE SECRETARY desired position; of trust or as cashier and bookkeeper; American, married, 20 years' experience; references. Address: F. 588, Monitor Office.

SALESMAN and advertising solicitor; several years' experience and best of references; as to character and habits; employed by several prominent firms; will recommend. O. 552, Monitor Office, Boston.

SALESMAN (00) of long experience, seeks outside employment, preferably local territory; all particulars at interview; no commission propositions considered. Address: D. 344, Monitor Office.

SALESMAN desired position with a good firm; knows how and willing to work. GEORGE WARREN, 22 Erie st., Cambridge, Mass.

STATIONARY ENGINEER (third-class) desired position; 14 years' experience as engineer; references. HOWELL EVANS, 11 Howe st., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, desired position; 4 years with a large western corporation; best of references; references. Address: 100 North Cambridge, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER (18) desired position in office high school graduate; 2 years' experience; references. Address: 100 North Cambridge, Mass.

STUDENT desired employment evenings. A. D. H. 9 Mass. av., Boston.

SWEDISH desired position as second or third class graduate; references. ARTHUR P. RHEINHOLD, Woodland st., Sharon, Mass.

TWO YOUNG MEN would like positions of any kind; excellent references; references. Address: 100 North Cambridge, Mass.

VALET-COMPANION desired position; experienced; reduced wages; no objection to traveling; best references. Address: W. M. HAMMOND, 43 Bowdoin st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (21) desired position in some staple business; opportunity of advancement; has had clerical experience. HAROLD A. ROLLINS, 1 Orchard st., Belmont, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GIRL (colored), morning work or work in a bank or commercial house or hotel; references. J. H. THOMAS, 25 Newcomb st., Boston.

GIRL desired position to assist in store or make order; would like place near Jamaica Plain. S. M. MOORE, 14 Jamaica st., Boston.

GIRL (17), kindergarten experience, desired position in office or near New York city during vacation; excellent references. F. 588, Monitor Office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, experienced, good cook and economical, desired position in small family; only references; state full particulars. First letter to: GEORGE WARREN, 22 Erie st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER desired position; 20 years exp. in bookkeeping; references. CARE HARRARD EMP. BUREAU, Cambridge, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

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GIRL (colored), morning work or work in a bank or commercial house or hotel; references. J. H. THOMAS, 25 Newcomb st., Boston.

GIRL desired position to assist in store or make order; would like place near Jamaica Plain. S. M. MOORE, 14 Jamaica st., Boston.

GIRL (17), kindergarten experience, desired position in office or near New York city during vacation; excellent references. F. 588, Monitor Office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, experienced, good cook and economical, desired position in small family; only references; state full particulars. First letter to: GEORGE WARREN, 22 Erie st., Cambridge, Mass.

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HOUSEKEEPER desired position; 20 years

THE FORUM

Some Interpretations of Familiar Foreign Words

AMONG the amusing memories of Naples for one party of "trippers"—as our English cousins call those whom we, more Gauls, they tell us, in our instincts, name tourists—is of an attempt to note the name of a street where some particularly delectable shops were to be returned to. During the drive homeward the same street name appeared on so many corners that, summoning our "little Italian and less common sense," as somebody said, the party realized that the

legend on the neat blue and white iron signboard had read, "It is forbidden to post bills" (*È vietata l'affissione*). There are many expressions of common occurrence in one's daily reading that are almost as blind to one as this homely warning was to the visitors in Italy. The cabalistic letters, *ibid*, or sometimes merely *ib*, appearing after a quotation, have for some people the charm of mystery, and have had many an amusing explanation before their real significance has been learned. They are

of course an abbreviation of the Latin word *ibidem* (accent on the second *i*), which means in the same place. It is used in referring more than once to the same book, and avoids repeating the title, meaning that the other references are to the same book, page so and so. It is also used to refer to the same place, as its literal meaning intimates, though this use is less familiar in English.

Another familiar abbreviation of a Latin expression in English books is *e. g.* This means "exempli gratia," for the sake of example or illustration. Yet another is *i. e.*, standing for "id est," that is, *Sic* is sometimes added in parenthesis after some astonishing sort of a date or statement. It means so and indicates that the present writer is telling the tale as it was told to him, that is, is citing exactly from another writer or speaker. *Sic passim* means thus throughout, and is used in referring to some form or spelling or usage in a piece of writing which appears everywhere throughout it.

Alas is Latin and means at another time or place. It is the accusative feminine form of the word *alius*, meaning other. *Alas* has been used so much to indicate a second and usually spurious name for a person that it has come to be treated as a noun, and means an assumed name. *Alibi* means elsewhere, in another place, and this word also has come to be a noun in the English dictionaries. *Ad libitum* is a Latin phrase meaning at pleasure, and is used, often in the abbreviation *ad lib.*, to show that one may use a given thing as much as he pleases—as some ingredient in cooking. In music it means that during that passage the performer is free to execute it as he feels inclined.

THERE is perhaps no better known freshwater loch in the English speaking world than Loch Leven, in the county of Kinross in Scotland. The celebrity it has acquired as a great angling resort is by no means confined to the United Kingdom for there must be many anglers in the British colonies and the Americas who have fished in its waters.

The excellent trout it produces possess a world-wide reputation. Such famous specimens of the finny tribe (*salmo levenensis*) are accounted for chiefly by the rich and profuse supply of natural food to be found on the bottom feeding grounds with which the loch abounds in almost every part. The loch has, moreover, the distinct advantage of being entirely surrounded by an agricultural district in a high state of cultivation, and from this rich soil it derives its supply of water by means of five small streams or burns which enhance the plentiful supply of food for the fish.

In one respect Loch Leven may be said to be unique on account of the prevailing shallowness to be found over nearly the whole extent of its water, and herein lies the main secret of its fame as an angling center; in fact, it is probably unsurpassed by any other loch of its size anywhere else, and that chiefly because of its uniform depth. It is about four miles in length and three in breadth, and in shape more or less oval, with a superficial area of 3406 acres, while its average depth ranges from 5 to 12 feet all over, with the exception of two comparatively small areas credited with 45 and 90 feet, respectively. While the loch is a perfectly natural one, its waters have been conserved for several years by the erection of sluices at the eastern end, where its outlet forms the river Leven,

LOCH LEVEN



(Photo by J. Patrick.)

OLD KEEP OR CASTLE.

On Castle island, Loch Leven, where Queen Mary was confined.

which supplies in its course several mills with water power before it discharges itself into the Firth of Forth on the coast of Fife. Owing to the numerous obstacles in the river's course, and also because of the polluted state of its waters, it is prohibitive for salmon and sea trout to find their way up to the loch from the North sea.

Nearly all the best fishers in the country frequent the loch, and a large number of angling competitions are held every year, including the national and championship, and often there is such a demand that all the boats are engaged by anglers for a considerable number of days ahead. There are over 30 boats for hire, and competent boatmen are provided by the Tay Fishing Syndicate, who have leased the fishing rights from the landed proprietor.

A remarkable sight, and one not easily forgotten, is to see the fish rising to the

natural fly on a balmy summer evening in the month of July, just about sunset and under favorable weather conditions. It is then fully realized that this wonderful loch is literally teeming with splendid trout, for the eye is being constantly exercised, and at times almost bewildered, in vainly trying to follow the gamboling, twisting, splashing, turning, and other antics of the innumerable glistening denizens of its waters, the while they disport themselves on the surface in the act of chasing the myriads of natural flies. Such a boiling and tumbling of the waters, as it were, is proceeding over the whole loch at the same moment, and it is no exaggeration to say that, as far as the eye can reach, every square yard of surface is being broken by a fish while this astonishing rise for surface feeding is at its height. The absorbing spectacle usually proceeds briskly for from 20 minutes to half an hour's duration, some-

times lasting longer, according to the temperature and weather conditions.

While Loch Leven is justly famous for its trout fishing facilities, it is also known for its historical associations which induce many tourists to visit it from afar. It was in the old keep or castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen on the well-known and beautifully wooded Castle island, that Queen Mary was confined, and from which she effected her romantic escape in 1568. Of the seven islands in the loch, there is one much larger than the Castle island, named St. Serf's Inch, after St. Servan, a disciple of St. Columba. Some Culdee hermits, along with St. Servan, emigrated from Iona sometime during the ninth century, and established an abbey on the island, which was governed by an abbot and occupied by them for many years. History tells us that in 1093 St. Serf's Inch passed into the hands of the Bishop of St. Andrews, and that in course of time, a priory of the canons regular of St. Andrews supplanted the old abbey built by the Culdees. There are still some ancient ruins to be seen on the island, which is wholly devoid of trees.

The interesting old town of Kinross lies at the western end of Loch Leven, and is about an hour distant by rail from Edinburgh and Dundee.

What impresses one most is the singular beauty and grace of the island-studded loch, its numerous bays, bordered at intervals with well-wooded policies and plantations, and the soft outlines and variegated hues of the typical Scotch undulating hills that encircle the spot so well beloved by many visitors from all quarters of the globe.

THE NOTE BOOK

IN this day of overturning, when the misdeeds of people in places high and low are being exposed to public gaze, it is refreshing to hear of a bit of business honesty which from the very casual manner of its coming to light is evidence that much testimony of the same sort exists if people were at the same pains to exploit honest dealing as they are the other sort.

A gentleman stepped into a haberdashery's shop where soft hats were for sale. He had never worn one of the sort and was a long time picking over those offered by the attendant, a friendly, freckle-faced youth. Hats at four dollars were submitted one after another, but the salesman shook his head with professional disapproval over each. "I don't like you in that," he said again and again, or "That is not it."

Finally quite another lot of headwear was resorted to, and a hat set on the shopper's head which brought a quick nod of assent from the young critic. "That's the hat for you," he said with a conviction which sent the patron's hand to his pocket. He knew it was the hat, whatever the price. And here is the point of the story, for the price was just \$2. The young shopman valued his customer above the extra dollar or two. That purchaser never forgot, and for 10

years thereafter, while the freckled youth grew to rotund smiling manhood, that particular salesman in that particular shop chose all that gentleman's "small-wear."

Now this kind of occurrence is more common nowadays than it was ten years back. The application of expert methods has proved to business people that to do the kind and considerate as well as the exactly just thing by any patron, is the way to prosper. Where once few merchants would give back a buyer's money for a returned article, now most good stores do this as a matter of course. This is kindness, refusing to hold another to a bargain from which he—and often she—would wish to withdraw; and it is also good business policy.

In many ways like this the power of the higher ideal is proved. It is not only right to do right, but to do right brings better things for everybody.

Honors for English Womanhood

The precedent of making the Queen Consort a Lady of the Garter, which gave the blue ribbon to Queen Alexandra, had been followed in the case of Queen Mary, to whom that distinction now belongs. It is one which is rare in the history of the order. Few royal personages, in his time, had greater appreciation of their consorts than had George II. of Queen Caroline. Yet neither she nor her equally appreciated successor, Queen Charlotte, is on the record as a Lady of the Garter.

On the other hand, it was at one time customary for the wives of Knights of the Garter to wear a garter on their left arms. And in 1448, robes of the Order of the Garter were provided for ladies at the feast of St. George. The Lady Anne Moyns appeared at the function of that year thus habited, though it is curious to remark that her husband, Sir William Moyns, Lord Moyns, was not a Knight of the Garter, and that there were other similar cases.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Then and Now

Now that "honors are easy" between France and England, two cross-channel flights in heavier-than-air machines standing to the credit of each, it is interesting to recall that the very first air journey over the channel, was made, under very different conditions, by a Frenchman and an American of English origin. It was early on the morning of Jan. 7, 1785, that M. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries embarked in a balloon from the edge of the cliff at Dover Castle, and, after a perilous voyage, during which they had to throw overboard everything portable, including their chief garments, descended in the forest of Guines, near Calais. In recognition of this daring feat Blanchard was summoned to appear before the King, who rewarded him with a present of 12,000 livres and a pension of 1200 livres a year.—*Westminster Gazette*.

Last among the characteristics of woman is that sweet motherly love with which nature has gifted her. It is almost independent of cold reason and wholly removed from all selfish hope of reward.—*Herder*.

CONSCIOUSNESS

TO RECOGNIZE that God is omnipresent and omnipotent is in strict accord with the teachings of Christ Jesus, who said, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." In further elucidation of this all-important subject Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 291, "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of mind in which all the manifestations of mind are harmonious and immortal."

If, then, the kingdom of heaven is at hand, the question arises, how are we to see it? That it is possible to see it is clearly set forth in the experience of

leaden weight is lifted from our hearts as we realize that death is not the door of heaven and that it is not only possible but it is our duty to overcome death as well as sin and disease. Christian Science teaches us that the battle-ground for immortality is within consciousness and gives us exact rules for winning the fight, rules so simple and demonstrable that all may prove their worth in destroying error.

Through false education, mortals have been taught to believe in the existence of evil as well as good, and a consciousness so imbued looks out on a universe seemingly manifesting this duality of existence. This belief in good and evil

The old-fashioned theological doctrine that evil is real and always impending is no part of Christian Science, and to the extent that Christian Scientists are proving the falsity of this doctrine are they helping to free humanity from one of its worst plagues of bondage. This cannot be accomplished, however, by ignoring the false belief and claims of evil, but only by destroying them in human consciousness.—*Archibald McEllan*.

the revealer who said, "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth." Mrs. Eddy illumines this text (ibid, p. 673), "This testimony of Holy Writ sustains the fact in Science that the heavens and earth to one human consciousness, that consciousness which God bestows, are spiritual, while to another, the unillumined human mind, the vision is material." Clearly, then, the work is wholly in the purification of consciousness so that we may perceive things as they really are and not as they seem to be to the senses. In Corinthians Paul describes our present condition and hope. "For now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face: Now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known."

What a glorious liberating thought to realize that we can through righteous thinking, based upon divine Principle begin to enter the kingdom of heaven here and now. How the shackles fall off our weary limbs and what a

is the fundamental error which prevents us from beholding the perfect universe as God sees it. In the Garden of Eden, Adam is warned against this same error which has caused all the discord of the race. In Genesis II, 17 he was admonished, "But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." Here then is shown the snare of mortality, and Christian Science shows us the way of escape—the overcoming of the belief in the existence of evil. We find that in the degree we do overcome this belief it ceases to manifest itself in our experience and we lose consciousness of it. This proves to us that when the belief in evil is wholly eliminated we shall be conscious only of good, and this shows us the kingdom of heaven. If to the pure all things are pure, then to the perfect all things are perfect. This matter of consciousness rightly understood gives us a key to salvation. Christian Science demonstrates the fact

that nothing can be manifested in the body that does not first find lodgment in consciousness. Paul confirms this fact in Romans viii, 6: "For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." Through Christian Science we are enabled to analyze thought and reject evil suggestions and their baneful effect upon the body, thus to experience "peace, the fruit of conquered sin."

The realization that a corrected consciousness will reveal the kingdom of heaven makes life worth while and imparts a sense of man's original dominion over all the earth. To the beginner in Christian Science it seems almost an impossible task to deny the evidence of the senses in favor of the truth of being as revealed by Mrs. Eddy. But as the student faithfully puts into practice the rules she has given us he finds with joy that he can successfully destroy much of the false sense testimony. In solar observations we are perfectly willing to lay aside the evidence of the senses so in our experience with evil we must lay aside sense appearance in favor of the revelation of Christian Science.

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free," said Jesus, and this still remains the sole and final remedy for every human woe. From Pilate down the world has been asking, "What is truth?" and Christian Science gives a most satisfying answer that may be proved correct. The truth is that God and His universe is and ever has been perfect and that He is conscious of no other universe. This the senses do not admit and it is the mission of Christian Science to enable us to apprehend all things spiritually. Some one has beautifully said that true prayer is the constant endeavor to see things as God sees them. To this end we are constantly entreated throughout the Scriptures to strive for the divine consciousness which alone makes it possible to discern spiritual realities.

There is no devil but fear; no one can harm you but yourself.—*Selected*.

Never lose an opportunity of saying anything beautiful. Beauty is God's handwriting, a wayside sacrament. Welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower, and drink it in simply and earnestly with your eyes.—*Charles Kingsley*.

"A Little Child Shall Lead Them"

DOMESTIC servants in Mexico are, as a rule, very ignorant, scarcely one in a thousand being able to read and write. A proposal was recently made by the national centenary commission that special efforts be instituted this year when the centenary of Mexican independence is to be celebrated, to educate in this class, the free night schools to be used for this purpose. But conditions are not always such as to render this possible or even advisable. A little child, however, seems to have solved the problem as will appear from the following extract of a letter she has written to the secretary of the commission referred to:

I have heard how Senorita Mina Gon-

zalez Sala thinks she can teach the poor people to read and write. Although I do not know very much, as I am hardly nine years old, I shall begin to teach my servant Francisca Munoz.

(Signed) Maria de la Luz Islas.

This little girl said that she wanted her servant to learn her letters so that she could become familiar with the history of her country, so that she could read of Morales, Hidalgo, la Corregidora Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez and other great men and women who have done so much for the country. She says, too, that when Francisca can read and write, she will earn more money. She gives her pupil two lessons each day, and says that she is getting along very well.

Or Late in the Fall

Among the bits of historic fun which "Life" is reproducing is this from the "World's Jest Book," dated 1820:

In a summer when the month of July was extremely wet and cold some person asked Quin whether he ever remembered such a summer. "Yes," replied the wag, very seriously, "last winter."

From the "Half-Way House"

On the hill he built him a Lodge-of-Life. Far off from the noise of the angry strife— While the hours wore on toward seven: 'Twas a sort of a shelter to pass the night, Where at evening time it would still be light— Just half-way home to heaven!

There, out on the hills of joy and life, Unreached by the jangle and jar of strife, Where the wild birds nest for the coming night— While the star-fire lamps burned seven: Far from the clamor and clang and din— 'Twas sundown there when he entered in— Half-way home on the road to heaven! —*Henry Young Ostrander*.

With Balboa at Panama

Four miles out from Gorgona, we made our way through the thick jungle to the Tower of Balboa—not a pretentious monument, for it is but 40 feet high and looks like a windmill scaffold. From its summit we could see the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Truly this was an Isthmian view—to be able, at a single glance, to view the rim of the measureless expanse of the two great oceans. Nearby stands the old stump of the "Balboa Tree," on which the initials of many tourists have been cut. No picture can do justice to this marvelous view. What Bunker Hill monument is to Boston this tower will be to the Zone, and no visitor will consider his trip complete without a visit to Balboa hill.

The feat of speaking across a continent, over the telephone wires, was impressed on me a few hours later, when I took the receiver to talk with Secretary Bishop, and heard his request from Panama:

"Speak a little louder, please; remember that you are talking across the continent"—I thought of the view from Balboa tower.—*National Magazine*

Another Idea of It

An amusing cartoon in the National Magazine gave a new notion of Mr. Roosevelt's return. The Goddess of Liberty from the harbor is shown stalking grandly out to sea, wading to her waist, to meet the incoming steamer. Over the prow the hero reaches out his hand to clasp hers. Out of the smokestack peers a giraffe's head, and a lion is a-lashing of his tail on the deck. The ex-President's expression says de-lighted, and Liberty no doubt feels repaid for her trouble.

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PICTURE PUZZLE



What other name for money?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Roman Candle.

Moderation is the mark of a true man even as excess is that of a weak one.—*Churchill*.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Having Visitors

The following true story was written for St. Nicholas by a girl of 13, an answer to the question: "Would you rather go visiting or have visitors come to you?"

What delight to have a few cheery visitors! What sunshine and brightness they bring! What delightful memories they leave behind! But, oh! the distress of unwelcome ones! Several years ago, there lived a tiny girl who was exceedingly fond of visitors, but her visitors were always dolls. She had a cat, too, but she never invited him to company teas, because, as she informed her few guests, he never behaved well enough.

One bright, sunshiny afternoon, she invited a few guests (dolls, of course) to a little tea, served on her porch. The day being warm, she removed her shoes and stockings, and "tidied" her house, and made preparations for her guests, who arrived as if by magic. Betty came, of course, because Betty was a great favorite. She was not beautiful, but her fond "mother" saw only delight

in her smutty little face and rag body, for, if you will believe it, Betty was almost as old as her mother, and was her constant companion; then there were Bo-Peep, Trilby, Julia, Tom Reed, and others of great name, who often came as visitors to this very hospitable home.

This particular afternoon, Jack Prescott, the cat, was not invited. His mistress informed her guests that cats should be in their proper places, and not among such fine guests as these. The table was laid, and the visitors gathered round. The obliging hostess was kept busy eating, for, do you know, these grand guests never did their own eating, and this delicate task always fell to her lot. But one there was as fond of eating as she, and this visitor happened in time for the repast, he not having been invited to partake of the delicate viands. My little lady turned her head, and he sprang quickly to the table, greedily devouring the dainties. The consternation of the guests and the walls of the hostess brought her mother to the rescue, and the culprit, Jack Prescott, was borne ignominiously away. This particular thought is pleasant to visit than to have visitors when cats are around.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, July 6, 1910.

Why?

It is a fact not easily to be explained by the rules of common sense that the national Democratic party should seek to be represented on the Fourth of July in the house of its enemies. Yet pretty nearly year after year some gentleman of national reputation is sent on that day to make an oration in Tammany Hall, and to declare ingenuously sentiments of political integrity that when they are understood by his audience are disliked or ridiculed. Some day a light greater than "thundering dawn" will break upon what calls itself the Democratic party; an understanding will come upon it, that since allied to Tammany Hall it cannot win, perhaps it might try the experiment without that sinister ally. We do not state this as partisans of either side, but as citizens interested in any good thing in any party anywhere. On the other hand, we do say it as those that, like thousands of their fellow-citizens, give Tammany Hall a national importance only when the nation should be warned against it.

Tammany Hall has for years treated the rights of the people with callous cynicism under a disguise of democratic good fellowship and kindness. It has no political theories, but it has the multiplication table. Its steady practise has been to poison the people's spring of justice and to give them for years a series of judges that have made the name a byword. It has bought cheap and sold dear; it has traded bad stuff for good; it has taught the people wrong. It is hard to see just what political obsession affects a party, if party still it be, when, claiming for itself the standard of democracy and calling itself the people's champion, it even indirectly acknowledges the existence of an organization that for nearly a century has batted on corruption, whose thousand hands are in pockets of every sort. Much less can it be understood how a quasi-respectability can be conceded to such an organization by the presence at one of its festivals of a member of Congress of national reputation. It may be that in Virginia or Oregon there exists an amiable superstition to the effect that Tammany Hall is really a political institution; those that live within arm's reach of it do not share that delusion, but know it for an organization that on all national issues always shows an ignorance and inefficiency that vary as little as its self-seeking.

If the leaders of the Democratic party are sincere in their protestations against the Republican party, one of the remedies for constant defeat is very clear: let them produce men, ideas and boldness. There is in the great majority of voters throughout the United States an instinctive aversion to Tammany Hall and what it means, because the average voter is a decent man. He wishes his party to ally itself with strength, but cleanly strength; his party, whichever it be, cannot afford to apologize for any of its friends, and Tammany Hall needs more than apology. It stands today the insidious enemy of the people whom it has deceived and wronged with a cynical cunning that can deceive no one that has an opinion of his own.

It is the presence in our country of Tammany Hall and its willing imitators that holds the political level so low here today. We cannot blink the fact, and the sooner we acknowledge it the sooner we can shake off the foul cloud of dishonor. It is a national question: Is this democracy so weak or so unwilling that it cannot conduct its affairs without a body that is a recognized synonym for what is wrong? Mr. Clark and his fellow Democrats have here a chance to show the courage of their convictions.

PERHAPS to the Filipinos, eager to have their own independence, the following lines from the published reports of President Taft's Independence day speech at Cambridge will prove most interesting: "After a generation or two the people of these islands will be so well grounded in English, in the primary and secondary branches of education, in actual practise in affairs that they can be trusted to run their government alone." All of which was equivalent to saying that with enough patience the Filipinos may some day hope to be able to celebrate an independence day.

The New Supreme Court

EVENTS of recent occurrence, the latest being the passing away of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, must necessarily influence the sentiment of the supreme court of the United States to the extent that they affect its personnel. This would be an important consideration at any time; it is particularly so at present when questions of a most momentous character are awaiting decision in that body. The highest tribunal in the land is not so far removed from ordinary human susceptibilities, feelings, emotions, that it is beyond the reach of or impervious to public opinion. We are in the very height of what by common consent is regarded as a "progressive movement." It is carrying men of eminence with it, and this is as true of members of the bench and bar as it is of all others in public prominence or public life, and especially it is true of those who have forged their way toward the front during the last dozen years. Thus, whether the successor of Chief Justice Fuller shall be Governor Hughes of New York, already chosen to occupy a place on the supreme bench, or any other of those whose names are mentioned, the infusion of the dominating thought of the period into an atmosphere noted for conservatism must change to a degree the tone and procedure of the court.

But let us not make the mistake of assuming that any change in this tribunal must be a change for the worse. More slowly, perhaps, than has been the case with other of our institutions, but none the less certainly, have changes taken place in the methods, in the temper, in the point of view, of the supreme court. Were it otherwise the judicial branch of the government would have fallen behind. Not only in recent years, but from almost the very beginning, there have been complaints of too much conservatism in this body; but the thoughtful citizenship of the republic has been, and will continue to be, content with methods of procedure that give to its decisions at once the dignity and stability that win popular respect for the highest interpretations of our organic law.

Men inclined toward radicalism soon become disposed toward conservatism when elevated to places of great trust and responsibility. The late chief justice was a radical Democrat almost up to

the moment when President Cleveland named him for the exalted position that he has filled so long and so well. But he became very soon a most conservative jurist. President Taft may name some members of what will practically be a new supreme court who will not have the unqualified approval of the business interests of the country at the outset, because of their seemingly far advanced attitude toward current industrial questions, but it is fair to presume that whatever the alarm of the staid and sober sentiment of the country it will soon be found warrantless. There is every reason to believe that the new supreme court will be in closer touch with the questions of the day and with popular sentiment regarding them, but there is no reason to believe that the tribunal will lack the splendid judicial balance that it has maintained since its creation.

SINCE Mr. Roosevelt appears to have been spontaneously and unanimously appointed to be "general pacificator of his party East and West," it looks as if there were work enough ahead of him to keep him busily engaged for some time to come.

Teaching "Manners" in the Public Schools

GEN. J. P. HAWKINS, U. S. A., who is taking a deep interest in promoting a higher order of public courtesy than that which is prevalent at present, defines manners as the practise of being appropriately behaved in intercourse with others. He holds strenuously to the point that no one has a right to be other than civil and courteous toward every human being with whom he may come in contact. This is a pretty sound platform and one which if followed would go very far toward smoothing the uneven places and rounding off the corners in the daily life of the people. Not that good manners are rare, and not that courtesy is less often met with than discourtesy, but rather that one experience with rudeness will go far toward spoiling a day wherein an interchange of ordinary amenities and kindnesses would otherwise have spelled only harmony.

Adults are prone to think that the rising generation is deficient with respect to qualities that distinguished its predecessor. Adults are quicker to detect deficiencies in growing children than they were to detect them in themselves. This should not disqualify them from giving advice, and we take it that General Hawkins is attempting only to correct a tendency that did not have its beginning last year, or ten years ago, but that has been common to many generations, when he advises that greater attention be given to the teaching of manners in the public schools.

There is no reason why we should not be a well-mannered people. There is no reason why we should not be courteous in our treatment of one another at all times. There is no reason, for instance, why the rush in the subway should not cease to take on the form of a selfish scramble for first place. There is no reason why men and women who are punctiliously polite at home should not be passably well-mannered abroad. It would seem, indeed, that if the public school children were taught, in connection with their other studies, how essential are good manners to their own comfort and to the comfort of others all through life, this teaching might become a leavening influence that would add immeasurably to the graciousness, the amiability, the geniality of human intercourse and promote those civic virtues in which too many of us are often lacking.

WITH the residents of Brookline, Mass., protesting against "10-cent milk," the residents of more modest and less affluent communities are justified in protesting against having to pay even 9 cents a quart for this important item in the cost of living.

THE worthlessness of popular belief having no other basis than common rumor is again graphically illustrated in the many recent exposures of erroneous "impressions" prevalent throughout the country with regard to New England. It is unnecessary here to go into details respecting the proofs offered in support of the contention that never in the history of the section has it made greater strides than those which it has been making in late years and those which it is making now in every department of human endeavor. Let it suffice that this proof is overwhelming.

Many in other parts of the country who have been willing to concede growth and progress to New England in other respects have been prone to accept popular belief respecting the decay of agriculture in these states. Governor Pothier of Rhode Island was right the other day when he said it would undoubtedly surprise these people to learn that the agricultural industry in his state has been steadily on the increase for the past twenty years. The Governor was speaking to the graduating class at the agricultural college commencement at Kingston when he made this statement, and he said other things equally surprising to the uninformed or misinformed along the same line, among them, for instance, that during the past five months inquiries for available farm sites have been pouring in so fast upon the state board of agriculture that steps have become necessary whereby information with regard to vacant or available lands shall be made more easily obtainable. "This," he said, "I regard as the beginning of a new era in this line of industry for Rhode Island, for I am thoroughly in earnest when I say that I believe the agricultural possibilities here and the opportunities for successful farming and grazing are not excelled by any section of the country."

These remarks, judging from the official reports of the last two or three years, are applicable to all of the states of New England. Farming in this section is not what it is in the middle West or the Northwest. It is on a different scale and of a different character. The point is not really whether New England has made as great advancement in agriculture as other sections, but whether it has advanced at all. Common rumor would have it that it has retrograded. Common rumor is wrong. The truth is that farming is a more lucrative calling in New England today than it ever was, and for two reasons—generally speaking, it is being carried on more intelligently, and the industry has easy access to numerous good markets.

SINCE Mr. Roosevelt asserts that it would be impossible for him to accept the nomination for Governor of New York, the public is rather eager to learn the name of the man whom he would suggest as a substitute.

THE visiting teachers found themselves "in a hole" on their Cambridge trip Tuesday. But they now know more than most of us about the internal aspect of the Cambridge subway.

Prosperous Farming in New England

OUR relations with Latin-America have been touched on many times in these columns, but it is not amiss for us to call attention to the speech that John Barrett made in Independence hall on Monday. Mr. Barrett is director of the international bureau of American republics and has had experience that fits him to speak very intelligently on the subject of South America. We would direct attention to that part of his speech in which he is quoted as saying: "Today the greatest foreign problems and responsibilities of the United States government are in the twenty Latin-American republics lying to the south of us."

Mr. Barrett intimated in his speech that we have a tendency to overlook our sister republics in South America, and hinted that neither diplomatically nor commercially was this a wise thing. We are glad to agree with him and to point out, as emphatically as we can, that Mr. Barrett's words are to be taken seriously. Indeed, the conduct of a great government is a serious matter; on every hand are responsibilities, on every hand are opportunities that belong to him that is diligent. We have pointed out before this that in South America are peculiar opportunities to foster the diplomatic and commercial relations between us and Latin-America, and that what we neglect is seized by Germany. It cannot be denied that for every reason it is imperative that the predominant interest in Latin-America should be ours. It cannot be a wise policy by which the United States, through maintaining an attitude not much more than passive, permits a belief to be fostered that South America is to look to Europe for friendship and money. It may not be palatable to those that regard democratic government as a happy vindication of the doctrine of "laissez aller," but we have to deal with rivals that let nothing go. Their modern system of commercial aggrandizement has been a great success, but it is patterned upon an older system of diplomacy that had its origin in the chancelleries of emperors and kings. In this was developed and taught the maxim that nothing which helped one's own state as against a foreign state was ever to be neglected, no matter what the labor and the pains. This maxim is being put into practise in South American trade and we are not profiting by it. We are very strenuous and very slipshod, and here and there the natural results begin to show themselves. It is very amusing to play with the conceit that South America is a sort of nursery for musical comedies and the much-chinned heroes of magazine fiction; it no doubt gratifies the vanity of our conglomerate nationalities to think of the South Americans as dark-skinned little men with a taste for garlic and fried eggs, who wear Panama hats and high-heeled boots; but when we hear that South America bought and sold last year products worth over two billion of dollars we forget the garlic. These figures, as Mr. Barrett pointed out to his audience, are not the figures of revolution and weakness, but of unity and strength.

Could we appreciate thoroughly what Mr. Barrett means by his speech we should speedily abandon the complacent indifference with which we treat what happens in our sister republics to the south. Could we understand what every other nation can easily understand, namely, that here is a Golconda of commerce palpitating in our grasp if we but bestir ourselves, we should busy ourselves to such good purpose that American intelligence would have some meaning. Could we understand the necessity of that close-knit patriotism of enterprise that sends the home-adoring German into tropic lands to labor soberly, and on returning to his native land to plan wisely, we might better prize the felicity, half of which we neglect and half of which we waste.

AGAIN there are indications of a revival of protest against our system of electing representatives and senators to Congress—a system that permits of so long an interval between the time of election and the time of meeting of the body in which the elected persons are to serve as to render possible the calming down, or perhaps a complete revolution, in the public sentiment that dominated the campaign and dictated the result.

For example, we are all fairly well acquainted with the issues that are uppermost at the present time. Many of these issues have been created or accentuated by the action of the existing Congress. Not only will one of the great parties array itself squarely against the attitude assumed by the other toward certain public questions in the sessions of the Sixty-first Congress already held, but an important section of the dominant party, dissatisfied with the policy of the majority, will seek through the medium of the primary, the convention and the ballot box to augment its strength.

Assuming that, on the one hand, the Democrats should elect a majority of congressmen, or assuming, on the other hand, that the insurgents, in case the Republicans should remain in control, should demonstrate that they and not the regulars voice the predominant party sentiment, the result of all this would not make itself manifest in national legislation until the winter of 1911. By that time, it is held by those opposed to the present system, the issues upon which the congressional campaign of 1910 is fought, and lost or won, might be forgotten.

Again, a third of the United States Senate is to be chosen within the next few months. Or, to put it more exactly, the legislatures which are to choose a third of the members of the United States Senate are to be elected next fall. The legislatures, as a rule, will not meet until January, and even should they elect at once, the new senators cannot take their seats until March 4, 1911, or have any voice in legislation, except in case of an extra session, until the following winter.

However, all this was discussed intelligently by the founders of the government. The fathers felt and knew that the republic they were striving to turn over to the American people of the future would be menaced just as seriously by an impulsive democracy as by a calculating aristocracy, and it was for the very purpose of preventing hasty or precipitate or emotional legislation that the interval complained of was provided. And nothing is lost by it, for the issues that have substance are not affected by reasonable delay, while those that are ephemeral are better forgotten.

SPECULATIONS are now in order as to whether Count Zeppelin's airship will reach the north pole before the craft now being built by Herr Wilhelm Rettig makes its successful flight from America to Europe. There appears to be no doubt on the part of any one that a great many other things are likely to occur before either of the flights above mentioned actually occurs.

Latin America

The Sixty-Second Congress